

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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## WIRELESS FIELD TRUST CHARGED BY TRADE BOARD

Motion to Dismiss Suit Is  
Opposed in Brief Filed  
for Commissioners

## RADIO CORPORATION AMONG DEFENDANTS

General Electric and Six Other  
Companies Also Included in  
New Federal Litigation

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
WASHINGTON—Asking that the motion to dismiss the four-year-old charge of monopoly against the Radio Corporation of America, the General Electric Company and six other firms be denied, Edward L. Smith, counsel for the Federal Trade Commission declared in his brief that these corporations "have divided among themselves the whole field of wireless."

The respondents which also include the Western Electric Company, Inc., Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, makers of wireless specialty apparatus; United Fruit Company, American Telephone & Telegraph Company and the International Telegraph Company, have 30 days in which to make an answer.

The combination is an illegal restraint of trade and has had the effect of retarding the radio art, instead of advancing it, the brief states. The Radio Corporation, it is contended, sells only to jobbers handling its sets and those jobbers sell only to retailers selected by the Radio Corporation.

### Restraint on Sales Alleged

It is further contended that the corporation has acquired by purchase the assets of competitors, has defamed its competitors, and their goods, and that it "used its power to prevent the consummation of a financial arrangement between a competitor and the Government of China." Jobbers who sold sets of other manufacturers were cut off 17 years and their 45 years' dispute over Taica and Arica.

Exorbitant prices have been exacted by the radio combination, the brief declared. By cross-licensing and pooling of competing patents the several companies are protected each other from any potential combination in their respective fields. The companies entering into the combination were competitors, and competing devices and competing patents were brought into the combination, the brief states.

Claims of the defendants that the Federal Government approved and participated in the formation of the Radio Corporation, and that the Government approved contracts whose legality it is now attacking, are unfounded, the brief declared. Letters written by Cabinet members at various times were included in the brief in support of this contention.

### Brought Under Patent Clause

The courtesy extended to the Radio Corporation by the State Department did not mean ratification of its acts and was extended to other radio firms, it was pointed out. The interest that Rear Admiral W. H. G. Bullard took in the formation of the corporation "appears to have been personal rather than official, for the record establishes that he had an ambition to resign from the navy to become head of the Radio Corporation of America," the brief said.

In reply to a contention that the monopoly charge should have been based on the Sherman Anti-Trust Act, rather than on the Federal Trade Commission Act, the counsel for the commission declared that the commission has power through the patent clause to order firms to "desist" from illegal restraint of trade.

More than 400 pages of testimony and 500 exhibits have been filed with the commission in connection with the radio monopoly complaint. This case is entirely separate from the complaint filed last month against the Radio Corporation of America charging monopoly in the manufacture of radio tubes.

## STANDARD OIL GAINS FIELDS IN VENEZUELA

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
NEW YORK—Consolidation of the Creole Petroleum Corporation and the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey has just been completed here. The merger gives the Standard Oil Company control of 6,000,000 acres of oil-producing property in Venezuela.

E. J. Sadler, a director of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, was elected president of the Creole Petroleum Corporation. When the consolidation negotiations were begun, the Standard Oil Company owned about 3,000,000 acres of oil lands in Venezuela, and Creole had approximately the same acreage. The asset value of the oil lands now controlled by the Standard Oil there is estimated at \$100,000,000.

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## Mrs. Henry Ford Acts as Hostess to Farm and Garden Delegates



Standing, Left to Right—Miss Emma S. Martin, New York; Mrs. Alexander J. Barron, Pennsylvania; Mrs. John McKinney, Michigan; Mrs. Alfred H. Gross, Illinois; Miss Bina West and Mrs. Louis Ives, Michigan; Mrs. J. Clark Jr. and Miss Louvian Hyde, Massachusetts; Mrs. L. D. Dreyer, Ohio; Mrs. A. M. Hume, Massachusetts, Secretary; Miss Clara M. Boltz, Pennsylvania, Treasurer; Mrs. Charles R. Wilson; Mrs. E. Roy Bryant and Mrs. William Spicer, Michigan; and Mrs. Frank A. Seiberling, Ohio.  
Front Row, Seated—Mrs. Robert A. Ware, Massachusetts; Mrs. Francis King, Michigan, Honorary President, and Mrs. Henry Ford, Michigan, President; Mrs. George U. Crocker, Massachusetts; Miss Florence Ward, Washington, and Mrs. Herbert B. Hosmer, Massachusetts.

## PERU AND CHILE READY TO END ESTRANGEMENT

Both Accept United States  
Invitation to Resume  
Diplomatic Relations

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**

WASHINGTON—Peru has accepted the proposal of Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State, that diplomatic relations be resumed with her old enemy and neighbor Chile, after their diplomatic break of 17 years and their 45 years' dispute over Taica and Arica.

The Peruvian note of acceptance has just been delivered at the State Department following a similar acceptance by Chile. State Department officials although reserving comment, are obviously much pleased and seem confident that relations between the two countries will be resumed almost immediately and that the Tacna-Arica question subsequently will be settled.

Peru's acceptance is the latest move in a long series of negotiations which were started on an informal basis between the Chilean and Peruvian delegations to the Pan-American Conference at Havana in January, and have been fostered officially and unofficially by the United States. Rapprochement has been made possible by definite endeavor of leaders in both countries to ameliorate public sentiment, and with the progress already made as a basis it is believed in the State Department that Chile and Peru will be able to settle their old controversies for themselves.

It was announced that the annual meeting of the national association would take place in October at Wayside Inn, South Sudbury, Mass., where Henry Ford is laying out a typical colonial village; while, upon the invitation of Mrs. Alexander J. Barron, president of the Allegheny County branch, the next spring council meeting was set for Pittsburgh, Pa.

Among other items of business coming before the conference, Mrs. Charlotte B. Ware, chairman of the education committee, announced the completion of the Sarah Bradley Tyson Memorial Scholarship Fund, a memorial to a former president, Mrs. Russell Tyson, of Chicago and Vermont, the scholarship to be awarded a girl for advance study in horticulture and agriculture and to begin with the term 1929-1930. A proposed educational trip through Europe for

## Kweichow Governor Buys Car— Now Highways Must Be Built

**Arrival of Parts on Backs of Coolies to Be Assembled in  
Capital Gives Impetus to China's Road  
Construction Program**

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**

PEIPING—A tremendous program of road building is now being executed throughout China, according to information collected here by the Ministry of Communications. Almost every province in the country is engaged this year in constructing roads to connect canals and rivers and to open up remote districts, officials everywhere taking a helated but now keen interest in improving communications in their territories.

In its report the China International Famine Relief Commission stated that the Peking metropolitan area and several provinces availed themselves of the services of the commission's engineering staff. Irrigation projects and motor roads were undertaken as a preventive measure against possible famines.

**End of Cart Road**

Road building in Honan has been done under the direction of a Chinese engineer, a graduate of the University of Illinois, and 110 miles of an old cart road has been converted into a motor highway at a cost of \$15,000.

The Government in Kiangsi has a building program of 1000 miles of roadways this year. The engineers are being furnished by the commission but the labor is being supplied by the localities. At present the only motor road in the province runs for 10 miles. There are practically no carts in the province. It is to supplement the present mode of transport, confined to boats, wheelbarrows and man-borne shoulder poles, that the new road plan has been undertaken.

**Governor Imports a Car**

Railways are few in China, but the automobile is opening many remote regions of the country. Kweichow is the most difficult province in China for automobiles, since no roads exist linking it up with any railroad or river, yet the Governor of the province has imported an American motorcar. It was transported in pieces, at some places on bamboo litter on

the backs of coolies, and assembled on its arrival at the capital, Kweichow. Naturally the Governor is now encouraging the construction of highways on which he may use his new automobile, and astonishing progress has been reported from Kweichow.

Realizing that Yunnan, another remote province, may be unable to raise the necessary \$15,000,000 for a railway, the authorities have accepted the suggestion of O. J. Todd, chief engineer of the Famine Relief Commission, to build a motor road instead.

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Several subsidies also announced include \$500 annually to Prof. Abetti Flores for the publication of latitudinal observations of astronomical data.

"A. m." and "p. m." known under the present term Greenwich mean time, is to be known in the future as "13 o'clock," as is the present widespread custom on the continent of Europe.

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smoke signals came in response to the deafening blasts continually sounded from the Krassin.

#### Greeted With Tears of Joy

The Krassin then drew up close beside the ice field which was harboring the victims. I climbed down a trap ladder which was lowered from the boat and found myself in the outstretched arms of the rescued men, who embraced and kissed me as they wept tears of joy. They said that throughout the day they had pinned all hope on the Krassin but did not expect to come so soon. All those rescued and taken aboard were well save Cecconi, but his condition is not grave."

Professor Samoilovitch said that the crew of the Krassin then began loading Lieutenant Lundborg's plane aboard the Krassin. It was in this machine that the Swedish airmen made a perilous landing on June 24 on the ice and succeeded in taking off General Noble. On a second flight to the encampment to take off Cecconi, the plane turned over as it landed and Lieutenant Lundborg found himself stranded with the five men still remaining. After 13 days of hardship, shared with the men that he had hoped to rescue, the Swedish flier was taken off by a comrade, Lieutenant Shyberg, who dared the ice to rescue his companion.

#### Krassin's Progress Stayed

Soon after the Vigliieri group was rescued, a heavy fog came up and immediate progress of the Krassin was made impossible, but as the fog lifted the Krassin was able to continue its battle with the ice floes.

After the unidentified group is picked up, the Krassin will continue back to the group of the Russian flier, Chukhnevsky, who with four members of his crew is stranded along Northeast Land. After they are picked up, the Krassin will proceed to Virgo Bay, where the pilot will establish a base for further flights to seek trace of Roald Amundsen and the six men who were carried off in the bag of the Italia when the gondola was torn loose. These men have virtually been given up for lost, but in view of the rescue of Mariano and Zappi, every effort will be made to find them.

When at length the marooned men sighted the Krassin, Zappi felt that the tiny iceberg to which he and his comrades were clinging would be smashed to bits and the two Italians wildly waved their hands to the would-be rescuers to stop. The Russians, believing that they would smash the little ice refuge, stopped about 200 yards away and the crew laid a small board bridge from the boat to the iceberg along which the Italians were carried to safety.

The ice-breaker Malagin, which had been making its way toward the Vigliieri group from the south, has been recalled and is returning to Archangel.

#### Italian Premier's Thanks

ROMA, (AP)—The Italian Premier, Benito Mussolini, has sent this wireless message to Professor Samoilovitch, chief of the Russian expedition aboard the Krassin, which rescued the survivors of the Italia.

"You have accomplished a task which will remain historic among the enterprises of the arctic and among the gestures of human generosity. I thank you in the name of the Italians and I beg you to thank all your collaborators."

#### NEW AIR TOUR PLANNED

BRIDGEPORT, Conn. (AP)—A 16-passenger airplane, powered by three motors with a normal cruising radius of 6000 miles, will take off from the Bridgeport airport on or before Oct. 15, on a non-stop flight to Buenos Aires, according to present plans.

#### EVENTS TONIGHT

Thrusters  
Copley—"He Walked in Her Sleep," 8:30. Majestic—"Good News," 8:15.

#### Art Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Open daily, 10 to 5, except Mondays; Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance through the galleries Tuesday and Fridays at 11 a.m. Admission free. Paintings and small sculpture by Massachusetts artists.

Robert Gardner Museum, Fensway Court—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4, with admission fee charged, and on Sundays from 1 to 5. Admission free.

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Boston Art Club, 150 Newbury Street—Summer exhibition of paintings and water colors by members.

C. H. O'Gallagher, 559 Boylston Street—Early ship pictures; miscellaneous etchings.

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#### COLD CUTS

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## HOOVER TO STOP IN 19 CITIES ON HIS WAY WEST

Itinerary Includes Two  
Days With President at  
Brule Camp

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Herbert Hoover, Republican Presidential candidate, will make brief stops in 19 cities on his trip across the country to his home in Palo Alto, Calif., for his official notification.

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states are the leaders in the equalization fee agitation and were most prominent in the fight against Mr. Hoover's nomination. Conferences with agricultural and political leaders in all these states are on Mr. Hoover's program.

In Chicago Mr. Hoover is to be the guest of Vice-President Dawes. There is much talk that the occasion will be used to bring together Mr. Hoover and Frank O. Lowden, who alone of his pre-convention opponents has not signified his support of his candidacy.

## HOUSE CENSURES DRY LEAGUE HEAD

Massachusetts Action May Bar  
Forgrave From Lobby

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Leaving Washington the evening of July 7, the candidate, accompanied by Mr. Hoover, John Q. Tilson, Representative from Connecticut, majority floor leader, and Mrs. Tilson, a staff of secretaries and two cars of newspapermen and photographers will make brief stays in the following cities:

Baltimore, Md.; Mansfield, O.; Lima, O.; Fort Wayne, Ind.; Chicago, Ill.; Janesville, Wis.; Madison, Wis.; Superior, Wis.; and then to the Summer White House on the Brule, where he will be the guest of the President for two days, then to Duluth, Minn.; St. Paul, Minn.; Omaha, Neb.; Grand Island, Neb.; North Platte, Neb.; Cheyenne, Wyo.; Ogden, Utah; Reno, Nev.; Sacramento, Calif.; Oakland, Calif., and San Francisco.

#### CROSS-COUNTRY CAMPAIGN TOUR

Although the trip as originally conceived was primarily for the notification ceremony, it has evolved into an extensive cross-country campaign tour. The itinerary for the return trip has not yet been perfected, but it is authoritatively known that it will enable Mr. Hoover to get into personal touch with as many important sections of the country as his trip out will allow.

Much significance is attached to the fact that the outward schedule lists stops in important agricultural states, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Nebraska. These

are the leaders in the equalization fee agitation and were most prominent in the fight against Mr. Hoover's nomination. Conferences with agricultural and political leaders in all these states are on Mr. Hoover's program.

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WASHINGTON—The election as President of Gov. Alfred E. Smith of New York would materially aid in the breaking down of prohibition enforcement, F. Scott McBride, general superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, declared following the announcement of the selection of John J. Raskob as the new chairman of the Democratic National Committee.

Mr. McBride contended that prohibition nullification would result if Governor Smith were elected, "by the appointment of complaisant judges and blind-tiger officials, thus bringing about a condition worse than repeal."

"Any argument of the Smith partisans that their candidate could not injure prohibition," Mr. McBride declared, "is false as the usual Tammany camouflage and any statement to the effect that any dry leader or active drys have been deceived by this Smith propaganda is absolutely false."

It was also held by Mr. McBride that the prohibition issue is not a partisan one; that it transcends party lines.

"The American people settled prohibition as a political issue by writing it into the Constitution of the Nation," he said, "and the man who seeks to reverse the liquor issue today as it is otherwise politically as he would be if he sought to resuscitate slavery, dueling, the lottery or any other outgrown social evil upon which this Nation has placed the ban of law."

"Congress may be taken as typical of the Nation since the members of the two houses represent the prevailing sentiment of their respective constituencies. In the present House 71 per cent of the Democrats and 72 per cent of the Republicans have either dry voting records or have made dry statements concerning prohibition; while in the Senate 70 per cent of the Democrats and 76 per cent of the Republicans have dry records or have made dry pronouncements. This represents beyond question the proportion of prohibition sentiment in both Republican and Democratic Parties."

"In view of these easily verifiable facts, it must be clear even to the most biased or most casual observer of the political currents in this nation, that any man or group of men that rely upon appeals to the base passions or to the appetites or to the exploitation of the weaknesses of their fellow men, cannot hope to win a victory against opponents whose appeal is based upon loyalty to constitutional government, continuity of our unrivaled prosperity and maintenance of the unequalled well-being achieved under prohibition."

On the other hand, the four parties constituting the late Cabinet are strongly opposed to immediate dissolution and demand a "working Cabinet." Four days ago the whole situation passed out of the hands of politicians and into those of the King.

It is to be noted that the four parties constituting the late Cabinet are strongly opposed to immediate dissolution and demand a "working Cabinet."

It is to be noted that the four parties constituting the late Cabinet are strongly opposed to immediate dissolution and demand a "working Cabinet."

## FARMER-LABOR LEADERS' FIRM FOR OWN SLATE

Declination of Nomination  
by Senator Norris Puts  
Party in Quandary

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Plans of the Farmer-Labor Party of the United States for a third party national ticket next November are held in abeyance until personal word of acceptance or rejection is received by the party from George W. Norris (R.), United States Senator from Nebraska, nominated for President, and from Will Verne of Moultrie, Ga., selected for Vice-President. This was decided by the National Executive Committee at an all-day session here.

Dispatches from Washington and the South quoted both nominees as saying they could not accept. Bert Martin, Denver, Colo., national secretary, stated the leaders would await personal word from each and then, if necessary, the executive committee has power to nominate a new slate. Mr. Martin was prepared to go to Washington to urge Mr. Norris to accept.

Party leaders are determined to put a ticket in the field if there is any way to do so. They were strengthened by numerous telegrams from different parts of the country urging them not to give up. The majority of the telegrams, Mr. Martin declared, demanded no effort be overlooked to form a coalition ticket with the Prohibition Party. Fusion negotiations failed, however, owing to a split in the Prohibition Party over candidates.

Should the Farmer-Labor efforts for a third party ticket finally collapse, departing delegates and officials believed the Chicago convention will have an important educational influence, even though it afforded no way for the middle-of-the-road political reformer to vote his convictions in the national elections.

"The Chicago platform is the best ever drawn up by the Farmer-Labor Party of the United States," declared William P. Collins, Boulder, Colo., member of the executive committee. "It will draw many votes if we can put up an acceptable candidate."

"Many political practices in this country need to be changed in the interest of the public. I believe our platform covers the most important of them in fine shape."

## Drys' Candidates Are Business Men

Prohibition Party's Ticket Is  
Headed by W. F. Varney—  
Democrat Running Mate

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—William F. Varney, the Prohibition Party candidate for President is a young business man, an insurance specialist in Rockville Center, Long Island, N. Y. Son of a Methodist clergyman who voted for the first prohibition candidate, he never cast his ballot for any other party.

However, he maintains that his dry convictions are not inherited but

are the result of the ingenuity of man.

### Sees Gentlemen's Agreement

"The emissaries of this power went from Kansas City where they controlled the writing of the water-power plank to Houston and compelled the Democrats in their platform also to remain silent on this, the most important question now before the American people."

"There are indications now that the leaders of the great political parties have entered into a gentlemen's agreement by which nothing will be said or done in the campaign to interfere with the continued grip and control of this trust, and that anyone who violates any such understanding shall be denounced as a mud-slinger, as a Bolshevik, and as an all-around enemy of civilization society."

### Legislative Action Held Up

"This trust was sufficiently powerful to prevent a President of the United States from signing the Muscle Shoals bill and through the expenditure of millions of dollars, among other things, it has so far prevented any action upon the Boulder Dam project."

"The power question is by far the paramount issue," he concluded. "In the dominant parties are as silent as the grave upon the subject. About the only practical thing that the people can do in this campaign is to elect as many progressives as possible to the Senate and the House of Representatives, where they can carry on, as they have in the past, an uphill and one-sided fight to retain, for the benefit of the people, the natural God-given resources of the country."

### Many in South Will Vote for Hoover, Educator Says

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATHENS, Ga.—Many southerners will vote the Republican ticket for the first time, Dr. Cullen B. Gosnell of Emory University declared, stressing the need for independent thinking and action along political lines in the South, at a round table conference before the Institute of Public Affairs in session here at the University of Georgia.

"The South has been voting solidly for the Democratic nominees practically ever since the Civil War without regard for the principles or candidates usually," he said. "As a rule, the country knows for which candidate the South will vote before the election is held. Even now political experts are predicting the total electoral vote of the solid South, 128, in the Smith column despite the fact that there is considerable opposition in this section to the New York Governor and Democratic nominees for President."

Political leaders declare, that due to the peculiar political situation this year, with the prohibition and religious issues deeply involved in the candidates, that for the first time since women were given suffrage their votes will determine the outcome.

So impressed are campaign leaders and the candidates with this fact that they are stressing the importance of getting the woman vote even above that of the male voter.

**Campaign for Women's Vote**

The Democratic campaign organization is still to be formulated. It is known, however, that it contemplates a powerful drive for the woman vote.

The Republican program, already well under way, divides evenly the resources of the organization between the men and the women. Half of the space at national headquarters is given over to the women leaders.

The campaign structure that Dr. Herbert Work, national chairman, has set up for the general campaign will be duplicated by Mrs. Alvin T. Hert, vice-chairman, in order to carry on the campaign among the women.

The Republican women plan to make a special effort in southern states this year. According to statements made at the Republican headquarters, there has been manifested a significant and encouraging interest throughout the South among the women in the Hoover candidacy.

**Calls Regional Conferences**

This unusual situation is to be exploited by the Republican organization under the direction of Mrs. Hert and her assistants. She has called several regional conferences of nationally known women leaders to get plans already formulated into operation.

It is Mrs. Hert's contention that Mr. Hoover, because of his work with the Red Cross and other humanitarian movements and because of the anti-prohibition stand of the Democratic nominee, will make a powerful appeal to the woman voter.

### Number of Eligible Voters

A table showing the number of voters eligible in the various sections of the country prepared by the club is as follows:

Men Women Per Ct.  
Region Eligible Eligible Women

New England 1,908,873 2,612,999 51.4  
Middle Atl. 5,900,597 5,947,437 50.3  
S. E. Cen. 3,816,261 3,816,261 49.3  
W. N. Cen. 2,724,519 2,686,253 48.4  
So. Atlantic. 3,200,651 3,088,459 49.1  
E. Cen. 2,416,905 2,351,500 49.3  
W. So. Cen. 1,670,653 1,670,653 45.7  
Mountain... 1,077,921 906,704 45.7  
E. Pacific... 1,954,864 1,756,226 47.4  
Total... 29,774,712 28,615,041 49.1

In past presidential elections where women have voted no more than 35 to 40 per cent of those eligible have gone to the polls. It is confidently expected that this will be greatly exceeded this year.

## Like a Pinnacle on Nature's Cathedral of Mont Anis



THE HISTORIC HEIGHT OF LE PUY By Ewing Galloway, N. Y.

One of Europe's Most Picturesque Townships Is the Ancient Le Puy, 68 Miles Southwest of Lyons, Near the Left Bank of the Loire. In the Midst of It, on the Slopes of Mont Anis, Stands the Famous Conical Basaltic Rock, on Which Is Erected One of the Most Ancient Cathedral Churches of France. Clustering Around the Rock, Buildings of the Old Town May Be Seen. Beyond Are Scattered Model Small Farms of the Most Modern Type.

modest, as a Bolshevik, and as an all-around enemy of civilization society.

### Regular, Simple Program Followed by Hoover Family

**Nominee Lives Quiet Life—  
Outdoors Meals Are  
Daily Feature**

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Herbert Hoover has been getting to his office a little earlier and leaving a little later, but aside from this the Hoover family has seen no change made in its customary routine by Mr. Hoover's nomination as the Republican Party's standard bearer.

Mr. Hoover usually rises at 7:30

and, ordinarily, the big dog Tutt comes up to the Secretary's room with the morning paper in its mouth.

Tutt follows its master about in the morning, while Mr. Hoover takes his bath, dresses and shaves, and escorts him downstairs.

Breakfast is out of doors, on the porch,

which is shaded by trees. Outdoor meals begin in the Hoover home with the first warm day in spring, and they last without intermission until the weather becomes too cool for comfort in the autumn.

Mr. Hoover is generally down by

the time his wife appears, and from their vantage point on the porch they can feed the wild birds that come in considerable numbers as guests at the meal. There are birds' nests about the veranda and the birds make themselves at home in the morning ceremonies.

**Senators, Representatives, public**

men from other countries, officials of the Commerce Department, and journalists are breakfast guests.

The same routine is put in effect at Mr. Hoover's home at Palo Alto,

on the campus of Leland Stanford University, and professors are frequently breakfast guests. There is

in the home on S Street, in Washington, no formalities, and breakfast is served simply.

The big dog is present with a big

dog's appetite. It is said of Tutt that although he weighs as much as

## Dry Party's Platform Says Wets Seek to Gain by Cry of 'Bigotry'

Declares Smith Supporters Wish to Benefit by Injecting Religious Issue—Emphasizes Necessity for Separation of Church and State

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—The plank on "Church and State" constituted the single unusual feature of the platform adopted by the Prohibition Party. It ran as follows:

"The separation of church and state is one of the foundation stones of this Nation. It shall never be removed. The Constitution guarantees religious liberty and demands that no religious test shall ever be required for holding public office. This must be preserved inviolate."

"But the founders of the Nation would have been the first to view with deep concern the encroachments of any ecclesiastical organization claiming temporal power superior to the state."

"In this campaign an effort will be made to make the champion of the wet a beneficiary of much talk about 'bigotry,' 'intolerance,' and 'religious liberty.' But we call upon all people not to be misled thereby."

"In past presidential elections where women have voted no more than 35 to 40 per cent of those eligible have gone to the polls. It is confidently expected that this will be greatly exceeded this year."

sinister in design and promulgated by those who would stir up religious hatred where none exists in any other walk of life, in order that the liquor business might be benefited. They care not for any church or any country. Men of every creed and faith have been patriots under our flag."

As explained by one of the committee which brought the platform in, the committee's thought was to point out that it is the supporters of Governor Smith, and not the drys, who are bringing the religious issue into the campaign.

"Governor Smith also brought in the wet issue," said the speaker. "We are glad to meet the challenge of the wet and dry issue, but not of the religious. We consider a wet and dry fight, not a religious."

The platform, as drafted by a special committee after the resolutions committee had proved unable to offer an acceptable substitute for its own platform and that presented by H. P. Faris, the party treasurer.

secretary. Then, as it gets close to 9 o'clock Mrs. Hoover drives her husband to his office in the Commerce Building, where he ordinarily arrives shortly before the hour. Generally he does not leave till 6.

### Luncheon in Office

Luncheon is served in the little conference room beside the Secretary's office. This room is of a Spartan simplicity, but Mrs. Barker, who runs a little lunch room for Commerce Department employees down on the first floor, around behind the elevator shaft, brings up a tray and throws a linen tablecloth over one end of the long central table, where Mr. Hoover, his secretary and chance callers eat. Mr. Hoover has been taking his luncheon here for some time without going out.

There is a radio at one end of the office, but generally Mr. Hoover prefers to go on with his radio in his department, rather than listen to the radio while he is eating. There are half a dozen radios in the Hoover home, one of the best of them having been made by Allan Hoover, the nominee's younger son, who is now a student at Leland Stanford.

### Mrs. Hoover as "Chauffeur"

Back home, the family dines at 7:30, always out of doors. Again there is almost invariably some dictation by Mr. Hoover after his meal. The Hoover family generally retires about 10 o'clock.

The Hoover family have their own servants, and for business the Secretary has his own car with the department's crest on its side, and a government chauffeur. But Mrs. Hoover frequently drives her own car, while Allan is fond of taking his father around during vacations.

When the Hoovers entertain large parties they supplement their household servants with others hired for the event in the city. The simplicity and lack of ostentation of the average Quaker family is visible in the Key West, but was barred.

The same regular hours follow the course of affairs at the Palo Alto home, 30 miles from San Francisco, where it is planned for Mr. Hoover to go to receive the Notification Committee from the Republican convention.

Mr. Hoover graduated with the first class of Leland Stanford and is now a trustee of that institution. His brother, Theodore Hoover, who graduated from the university in 1901, is now an instructor there. Mrs. Hoover also graduated from Leland Stanford, where she studied geology.

### Likes to Fish

Mr. Hoover likes to fish. But the thing he likes to do most is to bring the forces of nature under control, and this pursuit has always been a game with him, whether it involved the construction of a great lock in some foreign country, or a dam over a little stream in his own estate.

Probably the thing the Secretary enjoys more than anything else is to go in old clothes with a party of boys, and have up a barricade of rocks and stones in some neighboring stream or other for the purpose of making a swimming hole. In fact Mr. Hoover has been gone sometimes all day with his boys, and returned wet to his armpits from such exertions in the water.

## Pan-American Air Pact Broken by Panama Line, Diplomats Say

Latin Americans Point to Barring of Colombian Company From Zone—See New Mail Route as First Step Toward United States Monopoly

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Possible violation of the Pan-American Aviation Convention by the United States is seen in the action of the Post Office Department in establishing an American mail route from the Panama Canal Zone to Key West. The question has aroused wide discussion in diplomatic circles and is being studied by the State Department.

The violation is based upon the granting of aviation privileges in the fortified area of the Canal Zone. Under the Pan-American Aviation Convention, any nation may bar airplanes from its fortified areas, but if it does so, it must treat its own civilian nationals and those of other countries equally.

The Cuban Government's aviation school is managed by the United States War Department. The Department of Commerce has appointed a special aviation commissioner, Charles Summers, to push the products of American aviation companies in Latin America.

Instructions have been sent by the State Department to all diplomatic

representatives in the southern continent to watch for every opportunity to further American aviation progress, and to report every concession given to a foreign firm. If the concession is monopolistic, it is to be protested as a violation of the "open door."

### European Lines Dominant

Despite all these efforts, the United States has not been able to control the aviation routes of Latin America. Although the Huff Daland Dusters have recently secured an important contract in Peru, and Elmer J. Faust makes sporadic commercial flights in the same country, foreign companies are dominant elsewhere, save in Cuba.

In Bolivia, Lloyd Aero Boliviana, which operates in co-operation with Lufthansa in Germany, has secured an important contract. In Peru the most important air line is also linked with Lufthansa through the Dornier Company under the management of Rudolph Breck and Johann Weist. In Colombia the Scadta, also connected with Lufthansa, has been accounted the most profitable air line in the world.

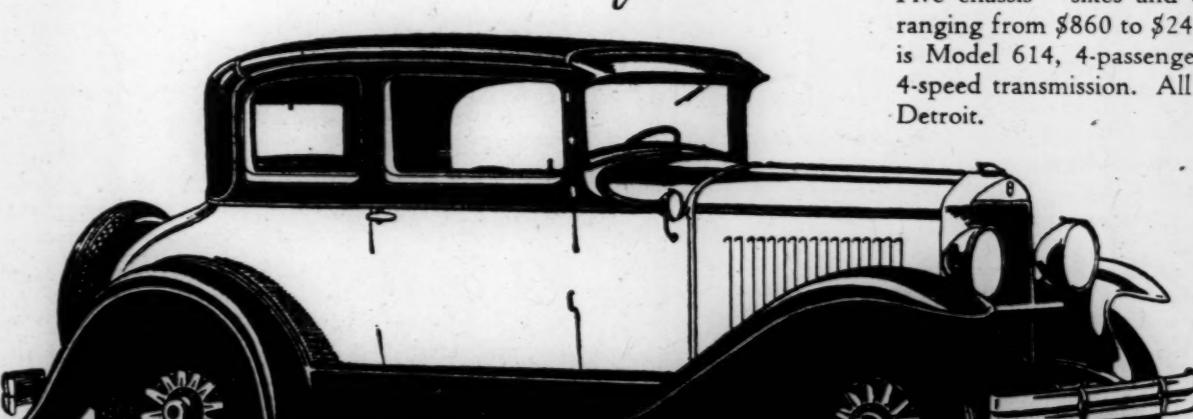
In Brazil, a German company, Condor Syndikat, has begun the operation of a line from Rio de Janeiro to Rio Grande do Sul, and is planning a second line from Rio north to Belém. Another company, Empreza Vilaçao Rio Grande, operates a short line between Porto Alegre and Pelotas.

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## SHIPPING LINES ENTER INTO NEW MAIL CONTRACTS

White Star and Cunard to  
Receive £100,000 Annual  
Remuneration

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU—LONDON.—The greatly increased volume and cost of the conveyance of mails from Britain to the United States according to Treasury announcement, has resulted in two new five-year sliding scale contracts by the Postmaster-General with the White Star and Cunard lines. Superceding the shorter term contracts dated Aug. 26, 1914, which have been renewed from year to year, the steamship companies are now to receive at the rate of £78,000 annually each instead of £78,000 in the past, "subjected to variation by half, at an ascertained percentage, of increase or decrease in the event of the volume of mail traffic increasing or decreasing by 8 per cent or more."

The annual remuneration will cover the provision of a regular weekly mail service from Southampton to New York, via Cherbourg, and include parcel post exceeding 11 pounds, for which separate payment hitherto has been made.

The White Star and Cunard lines undertake as part of their contracts, says the announcement, to allow mail ships to be "stiffened" to carry not exceeding six-inch guns, if required by the Admiralty.

The companies also agree to protect the steering gear of the new mail ships, to encourage the practice of the Admiralty system of signalling, to co-operate in the distribution of naval intelligence and encourage the service of royal naval reservists on their ships.

## Confidence Voted in Dr. Ignaz Seipel

Austrian Chancellor's Explanation Over South Tyrol  
Tension Satisfactory

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VIENNA.—Dr. Ignaz Seipel, the Austrian Chancellor, has made his promised statement regarding the recent exchange of notes with Benito Mussolini, Italian Prime Minister, over the South Tyrol tension before the special parliamentary committee whose 17 members, representative of all parties, were sworn to secrecy regarding the proceedings. The press communiqué states that after four hours of discussion a vote of confidence was passed to the effect that the committee approved the Chancellor's action. The Social Democrats unsuccessfully voted a vote of no confidence, protesting the negotiations had been conducted without consulting the committee and regretting his failure to accomplish anything.

The Austrian press generally understands the necessity to secure Italy's support for new loans but has difficulty in reconciling the present attitude of the Government Parliament a few months ago.

North Tyrol particularly protests. It is rumored in certain quarters that an improvement in the cultural position of the Germans in South Tyrol is forthcoming. The report was joyfully received, although concrete proofs are awaited.

VIENNA (AP)—Dr. Ignaz Seipel, Chancellor of Austria, is occupying a

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shaky post as the result of developments in the anti-Italian feelings of the Tyrol. He was unable to satisfy the mayors of 380 towns in the South Tyrol who, accompanied by a delegation of deputies from that district, called on him to protest against inscriptions on an Italian war monument which was dedicated by King Victor Emmanuel at Bolzano.

He also had to tell the protesting Tyrolese that he could do nothing respecting the action of the Italian Government in closing its frontier against Austrians for six days.

The 289 mayors left the chancery in outspoken indignation against Dr. Seipel's explanations. They said that he had again surrendered to "Mussolini's insatiable ambitions," and they said that these ambitions knew no bounds since "every point he makes is conceded by Austria in order to placate Il Duce."

The inscription on the monument at Bolzano, saying that at that point the Italians had driven the foreigner, his language, laws and arts, is a stab at Austrian pride," said a deputy, Herr Deutsch, to the Associated Press.

The whole population of South Tyrol has engaged in demonstrations against Italy. Intense police precautions were taken and all roads leading to Italian consulates were heavily guarded.

Model 'Slipper'  
Wins in Regatta

New Yorker to Represent Country in International Race at Gosport, Eng.

WASHINGTON—The white-hulled, golden-spurred model yacht Slipper, racing under the colors of Joseph A. Weaver of New York City, slipped through the light and sometimes what fluffy breezes which prevailed during the elimination regatta on the Lincoln Memorial Reflection Pool, to defeat a fleet of 15 contenders for the honor of representing the United States in the International Regatta at Gosport, England.

Always a strong contender in the elimination regattas of previous years, the over-canvased entry from the Central Park Model Yacht Club at last found conditions to suit her style of going, and under the flawless sailing of Mr. Weaver, who admits that his yacht is strictly a light-weight boat, Slipper drifted to a decisive but unspectacular victory.

Mr. Weaver's trim little six-meter model will be packed into its specially designed crate and taken to England in time to tune up for the regatta late in August. Yachts from several nations are expected to compete on the pond at Gosport for the Yachting Monthly Model Yacht Trophy, symbolic of world supremacy in model yachting.

Great Britain's models have always been successful in defending the coveted cup, and little optimism is being expressed in the United States that conditions at Gosport are generally not favorable to anything but a strictly heavy-weather yacht. With a slight reduction in sail area, however, it is believed that Slipper's chances of winning will be considerably improved.

Among the competitors at the Washington regatta was John Black of West Medford, Mass., president of the Model Yacht Racing Association of America and commodore of the Boston Model Yacht Club. Commodore Black represented the United States at Gosport first with Boston I. Last year, with Boston II, he was defeated by the fast-footed English champion Gertrude, the latter winning by the scant margin of one point. In the regatta just finished his newest entry, Boston III, was never able to catch Slipper in the baffling airs on Reflection Pool.

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IN NEW YORK, CHICAGO AND BOSTON

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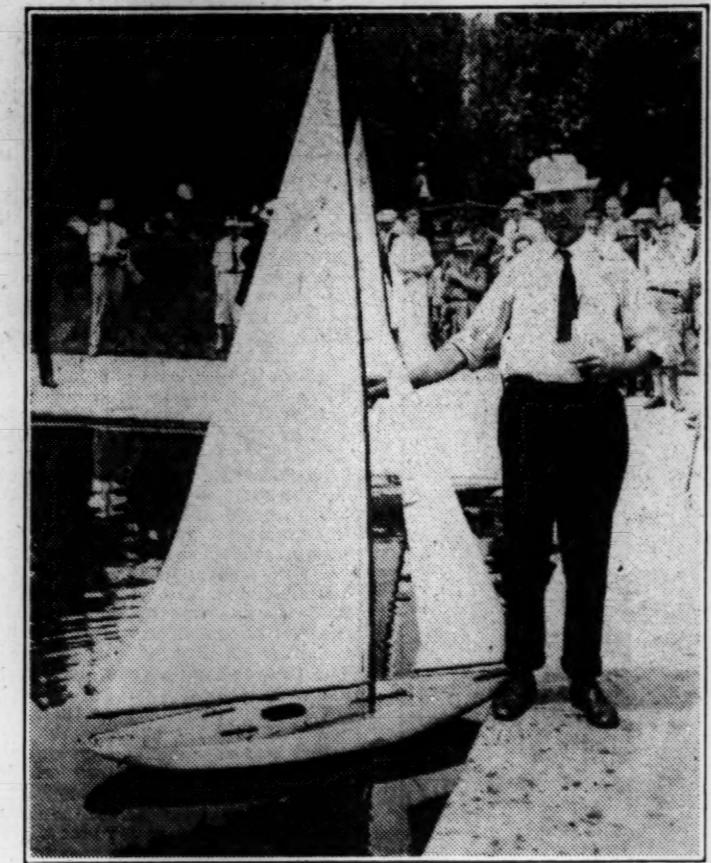
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## Model Yacht to Represent United States



equivalent. And yet New York standards are high in comparison with some.

### "Negligence Lawyers"

The so-called "negligence lawyer," who takes cases on a "fifty-fifty" basis, is frequently recruited from the type of man who has slipped into the profession because of lax standards. Mr. Strawson cites an instance where a lawyer of this sort settled a negligence case for \$600 before trial, and was allowed \$300 as his fee by the probate court, so that the widow received about \$200, after payment of court costs.

He also had to tell the protesting Tyrolese that he could do nothing respecting the action of the Italian Government in closing its frontier against Austrians for six days.

The 289 mayors left the chancery in outspoken indignation against Dr. Seipel's explanations. They said that he had again surrendered to "Mussolini's insatiable ambitions," and they said that these ambitions knew no bounds since "every point he makes is conceded by Austria in order to placate Il Duce."

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Model 'Slipper'  
Wins in Regatta

New Yorker to Represent Country in International Race at Gosport, Eng.

WASHINGON (AP)—The German Government has examined the contents of the note (June 23) and the revised draft of the pact which was inclosed. The Government is pleased that the standpoint of the Government of the United States of America as set forth in the note corresponds with the fundamental German conception as it was communicated in the note of April 27, 1928 (the original proposal). The German Government also agreed to the changes in the preamble of the draft of the pact.

Relief for the present situation is seen in the growing importance of the various bar associations, with the higher standards which they generally impose for admittance.

At the same time there are gradually developing somewhat different roles in the legal profession for graduates of full-time law schools which meet the standards set up by the bar associations, and the graduates of the part-time school.

The graduates of the former schools will assume more important places in the law in all probability. So far all law schools, with high or low standards, give students general courses and attempt to cover the whole legal field. Many observers feel that with the lapse of time, and the growing distinction between the classes of schools, a division of the profession will grow up, perhaps faintly resembling that in existence in England today.

AMERICAN SAVANTS  
MAKE INTERESTING  
ARCHAEOLOGIC FINDS

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
JERUSALEM—Six strata, dating from the time of the first exile of Jews in 497 B. C. back to the early Bronze Age, about 2000 B. C., have been unearthed at Tell Beit Mirsim, the ex-Biblical town of Kiriat Sepher, as the result of two years' excavations of a site 12 miles southwest of Hebron by Dr. W. F. Albright of the American School of Archaeology and the Rev. Melvin G. Kyle of the Xenia Theological School, St. Louis.

Admittance. Also, a historic difference exists between the English barrister, who pleads a case in open court, and the solicitor, on a separate basis, who advises on the formal and practical phase of the business. This distinction is no longer known in the United States.

Also, in America the courts and legislatures, rather than the profession, fix the standards of bar admittance, and these standards are, in most cases, very low. Canada, as often happens, occupies the mean between the two great English-speaking relatives. It abolishes all but formal distinction between barrister and solicitor, although it retains the high admittance standards of a self-governing professional trade union.

The main of the deplorable failures of American justice, the delays of courts, the quibbles and technicalities, the loss of faith in the law, is due to the type of man now admitted to the legal profession in the United States, is generally admitted.

POOR PREPARATION Blamed

"It is certain," writes S. L. Steward, head of the American Bar Association, "that poor preparation of too many lawyers for the practice of their profession is an important factor in reducing maladministration of justice."

Henry W. Taft, chairman of the Committee on Congested Calendars, in report to the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, one of the oldest and strongest legal groups in the Nation, offered the same reflection on the lawyer's responsibility:

"In the administration of justice prompt redress for wrongs is as important as correctness of decision, and delay may constitute a denial of justice to poor and rich alike, and result in loss, oppression, suffering and tragedy."

The present congestion and consequent delays and expense are bringing discredit upon the profession, which is justly held primarily responsible."

The solution seems to lie in the increasing realization of the pecuniary public or governmental character of the legal profession, which necessitates higher standards. This status is acknowledged in the fact that lawyers derive their privileges from court, and hence these "officers of the court" are, in effect, government functionaries, and really part of the unclassified civil service.

Low Standard Shown

Part-time legal schools, failing to meet the requirements of the American Bar Association, and other bodies are annually pouring forth hordes of men who gain admission readily to the bar because of present amazingly low admission standards in some states.

Fourteen other states do not require even high school diplomas before beginning law school.

One state requires only grammar school education, or its equivalent, preliminary to the bar examination. In one state only one year's law school study is required; in nine states no definite time is fixed.

Only six states—Colorado, Illinois, Kansas, New York, Ohio, West Vir-

ginia—insist on two years of college work preparatory to studying law.

After years at cross purposes the American Bar Association and the Association of American Law Schools have now united their efforts for reform. Already through their work the number of full-time law schools that demand for their degree at least two years of college work, followed by three years of professional study, has been increased from 28, or 19 per cent of the law schools, in 1919, to 70, or 40 per cent, in the autumn of 1927.

Everywhere, however, the move for higher standards has made progress, but it encounters the uncritical acceptance in favor of complete democracy and free opportunity. Abraham Lincoln, an honest and able lawyer, it is pointed out, would have been excluded from the profession by the proposed requirements. Mr. Strawson feels that the move for higher standards has made progress, but it encounters the uncritical acceptance in favor of complete democracy and free opportunity. Abraham Lincoln, an honest and able lawyer, it is pointed out, would have been excluded from the profession by the proposed requirements.

Easy admittance to the bar is a constant temptation to those who see in the profession only the opportunity of making money. The poorly trained lawyer is the type who often brings the profession into contempt by recourse to "ambulance-chasing" and dilatory tactics in court.

The 1920 census showed 122,519 lawyers in the United States, of whom 18,473 were listed in New York, 5000 in Massachusetts, 6700 in Pennsylvania, 6500 in Ohio, 8800 in Illinois, and 6700 in California. So rapidly has the number increased that the total is believed to be now in excess of 150,000.

Admissions to the bar in New York City last year totaled 1844. Most of these were graduates of law schools, but a majority had never attended college, and had only the educational training of a high school or its equivalents.

The solution seems to lie in the increasing realization of the pecuniary public or governmental character of the legal profession, which necessitates higher standards. This status is acknowledged in the fact that lawyers derive their privileges from court, and hence these "officers of the court" are, in effect, government functionaries, and really part of the unclassified civil service.

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Only six states—Colorado, Illinois, Kansas, New York, Ohio, West Vir-

## Reich Acceptance of Anti-War Pact Is Unqualified

French Reply to Note Is Expected to Reach Washington in a Few Days

WASHINGTON (AP)—Germany's unqualified acceptance of the revised draft of the American Multi-Lateral Treaty for the renunciation of war has been communicated to the United States Secretary of State, Frank B. Kellogg, in a brief note signed by the acting Foreign Minister, Herr Schubert, in Berlin. The note reads as follows:

"The German Government has examined the contents of the note (June 23) and the revised draft of the pact which was inclosed. The Government is pleased that the standpoint of the Government of the United States of America as set forth in the note corresponds with the fundamental German conception as it was communicated in the note of April 27, 1928 (the original proposal). The German Government also agreed to the changes in the preamble of the draft of the pact.

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## WOMEN DEMAND REOPENED PATH TO WORLD COURT

Business and Professional Group Urges That Conversations Be Renewed

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
NEW ORLEANS—Renewal of conversations between the United States and nations of the World Court was advocated by the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs in annual convention here.

The report on international relations, prepared by Miss Harriet Taylor of New York, urging clubs to make a study of the World Court, was approved, and it was voted that a standing committee on international relations be appointed.

The entrance of women into national politics was termed the most significant social event of the twentieth century, by Miss Adele Clark of Richmond, Va. "No social or political advancement has ever affected so many human beings at one time," said Miss Clark, "as has this freeing of women from the old political inhibitions."

Discussing international relations, Miss Mary Kennedy of Lafayette, Ind., urged the women of the federation to take the "good will" tour to Europe this summer. "We business women of America are eager to share the interests of the business women of Europe," she said.

The work of the federation in connection with vocational guidance and assistance as the subject of an address by Miss Frances Cummings, educational secretary, Miss Cummings outlined the manner in which scholarships were awarded, promising girls of poor families by the clubs, and how information on vocation was collected and placed at the disposal of women.

Miss Lena Phillips, New York attorney, was unopposed for re-election to her third term as president of the federation.

## Fertilizer Terms to Be Simplified

**Uniform Designation Plan Adopted at Convention at Old Point Comfort**

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
RICHMOND, Va.—Efforts looking toward simplification and uniformity in chemical terms of plant food marked the business procedure at the closing session of the convention of the National Fertilizer Association held at the Chamberlin-Vanderbilt Hotel at Old Point Comfort. A resolution proposing the use of "nitrogen" instead of "ammonia," was unanimously adopted. The former is virtually in international use at this time and is more generally accepted than the latter term.

Another step toward uniformity of chemical terms was made in the adoption of a resolution favoring the

**The Mayhew Shop, Ltd.**  
Unusual things for home

**FIRST WOMAN NOMINEE**  
**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
FARGO, N. D.—Mrs. Berta Baker, Ravenna County, has been nominated as a Republican candidate for State Treasurer of North Dakota. She is the widow of a former State Senator, and is the first woman nominated by a major political party for a North Dakota office other than that of State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

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Green Iron Flower Stand ..... \$95  
Green Iron Side Chairs ..... 10 each  
Green Iron Arm Chairs ..... 20 each  
(with cushion) ..... extra  
Green Iron Table ..... 60  
Jug ..... 32  
(with Umbrella) ..... 50  
Mugs ..... 10  
Slugs ..... 4 each  
Drinking Cups ..... 3 each  
The Green Furniture in bright colors  
is comfortable and sturdy. The over-sized Umbrellas provide shady spots for the hot summer days.

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## FUR COATS

BLACK CARACUL  
\$225 Coat \$145  
\$300 Coat \$175  
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BRODTAIL  
\$1000 Coat \$650  
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\$1500 Coat \$1150

MINK  
\$450 Coat \$325  
\$550 Coat \$400  
\$750 Coat \$575

\$1250 Coat \$950  
\$2000 Coat \$1550



### Note to Readers of The Christian Science Monitor

In appreciation of the response of Monitor readers to our advertising we offer during our 22nd Anniversary Sale New Coats and Remodels at our wholesale prices.

To Make New Friends  
This unusual opportunity, we hope, will make many new friends for us among readers of this newspaper.

Select Now, Pay Later  
Select your coat now, pay a small deposit, and we will keep it in storage until you desire it for wear.

The New Styles  
Advance models are now on display in our showrooms.

GEORGE W. GREEN  
M. SOMMERFELD

243-245 West 30th Street, New York

## Adventuring Among Bird Friends With a Camera



## Do You Know the Thrill of a Wild Bird Perching on Your Finger?

Or the Wonder of Stroking a Mother Bird on Her Nest? What More Beautiful, Says This Nature Lover, Than to Win the Trust of the Wood Folk

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**

Hainesport, N. J.

THE most glorious thrill to be experienced by any bird lover, it seems to me, is that which accompanies the trustful clasp of little wild claws about his finger, or the stroking of a brooding bird upon her rustic nest. The stanch little lady who is ever at my side in jaunts through nature land shares these views also, and well she may, for it is she more frequently than I who has indulged in such close communion with our feathered friends.

One of the delightful intimacies we established with a bird family, and the most lasting, was with the great-crested flycatchers in an apple orchard beside the picturesque Ranocas River in southern New Jersey. For four consecutive nesting seasons did this pair of green and sulphur-yellow beauties set up house-keeping in the same location, to wit, a cavity in the base of a sawed off limb about four feet from the ground. How did we know they were the same individuals? Do not all great-crests look alike? I seem to hear you asking. Yes, quite truly, they do—generally speaking, but when I tell you confidentially that these birds knew not the meaning of fear, that they greeted us upon their arrival each year in early May with gay, "Cheerups!" of welcome, and used our open palms as alighting platforms on their way to and from their tree-hole home, I am sure you will readily agree that they were the same friendly couple with whom we had exchanged loving greetings upon former occasions.

As all nature lovers who are at all familiar with this bird, will doubtless remember, the flycatcher has an interesting habit of including a cast snake skin in with the nesting material, but just why this is done is a difficult question to answer. I have been informed by those who should know whereof they speak, that the practice is by way of throwing a scare into the hearts of their enemies, Reddy Chickaree, the pine squirrel, and that old black rascal, Jim Crow. But as that is may, at any rate such faith have I in the intelligence and good judgment of my friends, the flycatchers, that I am willing to go on record any time as believing the curious thing is done for a mighty good and necessary reason.

To emphasize the importance of the snake skin in our photographic illustrations, and to lend a touch of novelty as well, we designed a little sign— "The Sign of the Snake Skin"—we lettered it, with the figure of a snake as a decorative border, and hung it above the flycatcher doorway.

As the seasons passed, the number of eggs and young increased from a brood of two babies to one of half a dozen, thus speaking splendidly for the ever-growing happiness and contentment of the parents.

Brooding Woodcock on Nest

Another charming experience that had to do with friendly bird life came to us in an odd manner during the spring training of Village Doc-

tor, a young setter. We had the puppy out on leash in search of quail for camera hunting, when suddenly in an old weed-grown lane Doc came to an awkward point. Looking beyond his quivering nose to where we expected the covey of feeding partridges to be, we saw a brooding woodcock on her nest instead.

Gently urging the puppy backward to a safe distance, and leaving him in temporary bondage there, we decided to brood the russet brooder with the idea of getting as close as possible before she flushed.

Foot by careful foot, inch by cautious inch, we approached her until we stood directly above the nest, and still there was no sign of nervousness or fear.

Whispered Millady, "I'm going to stroke her back."

Hmm, that sounded like a large order, but knowing my fellow adventurer's unusual way with wild things, I simply grinned encouragement and awaited developments with greatest interest, you may well be sure.

With a Creature of the Wild

Dropping very slowly to one khaki-clad knee, and extending an arm in most wary style until a little hand hovered caressingly above the bird, was all accomplished in perfect safety. Now for the stirring climax!

Oh so gently came the patient fingers nearer and nearer the velvet plumage beneath them—a moment of exciting suspense, and then the wonder of an actual contact between a human being and a creature of the wild, and without alarm on either side. I ask you, can you desire a greater thrill than that?

These little incidents I have gathered at random from the pages of my field notebook, yellowed and tattered, by 20 years of use, upon the wild-life trail, could easily be equaled or surpassed in interest. My others had I the space in which to speak of them. I can only trust that I have conveyed to you some slight measure of the joy that close fellowship with the little people of the outdoor world will bring to all of us.

H. T. M.

## McCREERY'S

## Uniform Standard for Civil Service Employees Asked

Unqualified Veterans Should Not Be Shown Preference, Says Reform League

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
NEW YORK—Contending that the only standard for admission to the civil service shall be ability to perform the work required, the National Civil Service Reform League, in a letter to Hamilton Fish Jr., protests against rewarding veterans through a lowering of the standards of administrative efficiency.

The letter calls the attention of Mr. Fish, who is chairman of the special advisory committee appointed by President Coolidge to make a study of the civil service rules relating to veterans' preference, to the present arrangement of giving them additional credits in civil service examination. The league believes the passing mark for veterans and non-veterans should be the same and that veterans should be given preference only when they are equally as well qualified as the non-veterans.

"We do not believe," the letter says, "that veterans desire or care to be placed in the position of asking advantages over all other candidates, additional to those they now possess."

"Under an executive order of the President, issued March 3, 1923, the Civil Service Commission is now required to add five points to the ratings received by veterans taking civil service examinations or 10 points to ratings of disabled veterans."

The message read: "I am deeply gratified by your splendid solicitation. I hope to interpret for Mexico the desire that henceforth its frontiers are open to all men of enterprise who, inspired by the noble purpose of mutual co-operation, wish to come here and work with us to develop our great natural resources affectively. Obregon."

Mr. Hammond, who has invested large sums in Mexico for American and English clients, said the uncertainty of the security of investment for some years past had deterred him from advising investment of foreign capital.

In referring to the policy outlined Mr. Hammond said: "It will give American capital a great opportunity for profitable investment if carried on in the spirit indicated in the telegram from General Obregon. It will stabilize political conditions, thereby according profitable employment to a large part of the working population."

He said Dwight H. Morrow, American Ambassador, had undoubtedly contributed to the friendly relations between United States and Mexico.

## Parks Acquiring Private Holdings

**Camp Lewis in California to Be Added to the Lands of Sequoia National Park**

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**

WASHINGTON—Camp Lewis, an area of 160 acres in Sequoia National Park, Calif., is being acquired by the Government, as a part of its program to extinguish private holdings in the national parks, the National Park Service reports.

This land is being purchased at a cost of \$10,000. Half of the sum is borne by the appropriation granted by Congress for acquisition of private land in national parks and the other \$5000 by private contributions.

A sum of \$1000 was contributed by the Sierra Club of California, an organization which has been promoting the advancement of California parks and \$4000 by a member of the diplomatic corps who became interested in the private-land problem on his visit to Sequoia a year or two ago.

Camp Lewis is not the only meadow available for camping at the south end of Kern Canyon.

The existence of private lands within the boundaries of national parks is one of the big problems with which the National Park Service has to cope. With the exception of the Yellowstone National Park and Hot Springs which were reserved before any of the lands desired for original inclusion had been settled, practically all of the major parks contain some private lands.

**AMERICANS TAKE PART IN PARIS AERO SALON**

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**

NEW YORK—The development of the airplane as a general method of

transportation will be more rapid than the unprecedented progress of the automobile, according to H. H. Kelly, United States Automotive Trade Commissioner for Europe, who has just returned here on board the steamship Paris, of the French Line.

Mr. Kelly, who also represents the United States Department of Commerce in aeronautical matters in Europe, arranged for American participation in the eleventh biennial Aero Salon now on in Paris. Twenty American manufacturers have booths at the salon, but no American made airplanes are exhibited, he said, although it is expected that flying machines will be included in the movement for private aviation is finding great impetus in Europe, especially in England, with Germany and France following in this development, Mr. Kelly added.

## Obregon Message Announces 'Open Door' for Mexico

**President-Elect Indicates Foreigners Who Co-operate Will Be Welcomed**

**GLOUCESTER, Mass. (AP)—**A cable-

gram received by John Hays Hammond, noted mining engineer, from Gen. Alvaro Obregon, President-elect of Mexico, is considered by Mr. Hammond as an assurance of the continuance of friendly relations between the United States and Mexico and the economic development of Mexico.

The message read: "I am deeply gratified by your splendid solicitation. I hope to interpret for Mexico the desire that henceforth its frontiers are open to all men of enterprise who, inspired by the noble purpose of mutual co-operation, wish to come here and work with us to develop our great natural resources affectively. Obregon."

Mr. Hammond, who has invested large sums in Mexico for American and English clients, said the uncertainty of the security of investment for some years past had deterred him from advising investment of foreign capital.

We advocate full credit for military and naval training and experience in competitive tests, and due regard to the duties of positions, but we oppose any fixed credit by the legislature or any arbitrary rating."

**FEWER AMERICANS IN MEXICO**

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**

MEXICO CITY—The American population in Mexico totals 15,219, according to figures just made public by the Bureau of National Statistics. These figures cover the year 1926 during which the last census was made in Mexico. This is a marked decrease in the American population since the census of 1921, when 21,740 were enumerated.

## 35 Stores to Serve You!

For your convenience there are 35 Berger Service Stores, located in Manhattan, Brooklyn and Long Island, where you may avail yourself of our complete service for your clothes, furs, curtains, draperies, rugs, etc.

You are assured of satisfactory results because of our 23 years' experience and our highly specialized and expertly managed departments.

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Cleaning, Dyeing, Tailoring, Pressing, Fur Repair and Storage, Laundry, Dressmaking, Hemstitching, Pleating, etc. Shine Removing and Renapping. Textile Weaving and Shoe Rebuilding.

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## RUSSIA AROUSED BY HUGE SUMS SPENT ON DRINK

### Effects of Reintroduction of Vodka Start Strong Prohibition Movement

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOSCOW—Now since the reintroduction of vodka in 1923 has Russia been so aroused over the question of drink as it is today. At a recent congress of Communist Youth, Nikolai Buharin called vodka Russia's great social danger. Almost daily articles are printed discussing with concern the balance sheet of vodka. There are indeed many reasons why the country should view with apprehension the results of drink.

In 1923, when vodka was reintroduced, the country consumed 9,600,000 liters of it, while last year the figure rose to 480,000,000 liters of vodka and an equal amount of beer. It is difficult to estimate how much "samogon" or home brew, has been drunk for the same period, but the amount is counted in hundreds of millions of liters. Last year the population spent 1,200,000,000 rubles on liquor from which the Government received 500,000,000 rubles in excise taxes, while for electrification, Russia's chief industrial aim, 1,300,000,000 rubles will be spent within the next five years.

In 1927 in Moscow the expenditure for liquor averaged 16 rubles for every adult, whereas for educational and recreational purposes, including books, theater and moving pictures, an adult spent only 12 rubles. In the villages where 80 per cent of the Russians live, the figures are still more telling. The peasant's budget is 87.37 rubles per year. Of this, for educational and recreational purposes he spent 17 kopeks, while on home brew, not counting vodka, he spent 72 kopeks.

**Industrial Program Checked**

The Soviet Government has big plans for industrializing Russia, but finds drink a great obstacle. After each holiday or pay day the number of absences in Russian factories goes up, averaging last year a loss of eight days per worker due to drunkenness. This alone cost the Government 150,000,000 rubles. Losses in spoiled machinery and material caused by workers under the effects of alcohol have also been heavy. Then, too, there has been a rise in factory accidents occurring under the influence of alcohol and resulting in loss of limb and life. Police authorities blame liquor for the sharp increase in crime and hooliganism observed in the cities and villages.

The Russian Government claims to have reintroduced vodka as a means of fighting samogon, with which the villages were flooded. While the making of samogon has been reduced in the villages, since the peasants were able to buy vodka, it is questionable whether the consumption of alcohol has diminished during this period.

In order to fight drink a temperance society has been formed in Russia. It has 30 branches in various cities and counts thousands of members. It carries on educational work against drink and urges the Government to reduce gradually the production of liquor till it is entirely stopped. This year and next, the amount of vodka and beer will be stabilized at 42,000,000 and 32,000,000 buckets respectively, whereas in former years the amount was steadily increasing.

#### Local Option Introduced

In March, 1927, a law was passed which permitted city districts and villages to close all vodka and beer shops if the population of those districts voted for it. Due to the efforts of the temperance societies, moderately priced restaurants have been opened which do not serve any alcoholic drinks. Just now the Moscow branch of the society is urging the Moscow Soviet to forbid the sale of any liquor in the Park of Culture and Rest, the largest park in Moscow.

Various organizations have suggested that moving pictures and theaters take an active part in fighting alcohol, others propose that more attention be given to the development of physical culture and various sports. Women workers have recently called a congress of mothers to fight the spreading of drink among children. In 1926 a decree was in the neighborhood.

### Pasture of the Sea Is Richer Than Yield of the Land, Says Australian

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BRISBANE, Queensland—"The pasture of the sea far exceeds in intensity and amount the pasture of the land, and to the sea we will ultimately have to go for a great portion of the material for the sustenance of man." This view was expressed by Prof. E. J. Goddard of the University of Queensland, in a lecture before the Constitutional Club here on the Great Barrier Reef, which stretches for more than 1200 miles along the eastern coast of Queensland, and is the most remarkable geological feature of the kind in the world.

Professor Goddard pointed out that in the year 1925-26, Australia imported oysters, fresh, preserved, potted and dried fish and pastes to the value of £1,500,000, and exported edible marine products worth £8097, mainly representing the export of bêche de mer to Hong Kong. In other marine products, Australia exported pearl and trochus shell valued at £500,000.

"The figures," said Professor Goddard, "indicate that our export of marine edible material is negligible, though the possibilities of developing the industry are infinite."

The Great Barrier Reef, he said, has been described by investigators from many lands, but the actual commercial possibilities must be undertaken by the Government of the Commonwealth and the State. There seemed no reason at all why Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria and Tasmania should not be fish-exporting states. There was

passed forcing all schools to teach the harm of alcoholism.

In some cities the fight against drink assumed rather unusual forms. In a factory in Irkutsk the workers formed a club, the members of which have to pay a fine of 25 rubles if suffering from an excess of alcohol. Similar clubs were formed in other cities. Some provincial newspapers print daily anti-drink columns.

The fight for temperance is carried on with special vigor by various sectarian groups which for this reason have won over a large number of the serious-minded Russian youths.

### Manchuria Shows Rapid Expansion

#### Great Demands of Industries Drain the Farm Lands of Peasant Workers

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PEIPING—One rather unexpected outcome of the vast migration into Manchuria this year is that the peasant-refugees of Shantung are utilizing their new land holdings for speculative purposes instead of for agriculture. By the beginning of May only 20 per cent of the virgin lands was being cultivated, and the Mukden authorities were forced to issue an order prohibiting the transfer of land for profit. A limit of six months was set for the application of title deeds, and it was announced that annual inspection would be made of the farms to which claims were being taken out. Meanwhile the peasants were ordered to set to work immediately at improving their new property.

The reason the refugees have been able to hold their farms for speculation is that most of them are finding no difficulty in getting regular wage-paying jobs immediately, due to the tremendous industrial boom now in Manchuria, and farming has become a side line with them. The Chinese Eastern Railway is employing 700,000 immigrants for work on the branch line from Hsinking to ChaoYang. A newly opened mine at ChaoYang has published notices that laborers are urgently needed and help is offered to all immigrants prepared to undertake the journey to the mining area.

Railroad building is unquestionably the biggest project now going on in Manchuria. Investigators for the Bureau of Economic Information report that 400 men are working on the Kirin-Tunhaw Railway, laying a mile of tracks a day. Plans made long ago for the construction of the Taiping-chuan-Fuyi Railway, which were shelved because it was believed at first that the line might not be profitable, are now to be put into execution.

A machine shop in Hwangtun, where repairs of rolling stock and engines will be undertaken, is now nearing completion. It is announced that equipment for this shop to the value of \$1,000,000 is being brought through a foreign company.

Increasing wireless communications is also proceeding at rapid pace. Eleven stations are now operating various centers. A short-wave wireless station, capable of sending messages to Europe and America, was recently installed in Mukden. Coal mining is a most important phase of the development projects in the Three Eastern Provinces. Owing to insufficient capital for exploiting the wealth of Kirin, the Kirin officials permitted Japanese to invest in coal mines at Laotoukou. During his recent visit to Peking the military governor of Heliungkang Province launched the organization of a company to build railways to various mines in his district. Business men of Manchuria are said to be investing \$15,000,000 in this enterprise.

#### DANISH-AMERICANS VISIT HOMELAND

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COPENHAGEN—The influx of Danish-American visitors has commenced in earnest and the aggregate number likely to constitute an impressive figure. The first batch comprised 130 members of the Danish brotherhood in Racine under the leadership of the president of the Danish Brotherhood in America, John Christensen. They were followed, two or three days later, by 300 members of the Danish of California Society.

Before dispersing all over the country in order to visit relatives and friends, they will be entertained officially and privately in Copenhagen, the program including a reception at the town hall and visits to places of interest and excursions among children. In 1926 a decree was in the neighborhood.

### Pasture of the Sea Is Richer Than Yield of the Land, Says Australian

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

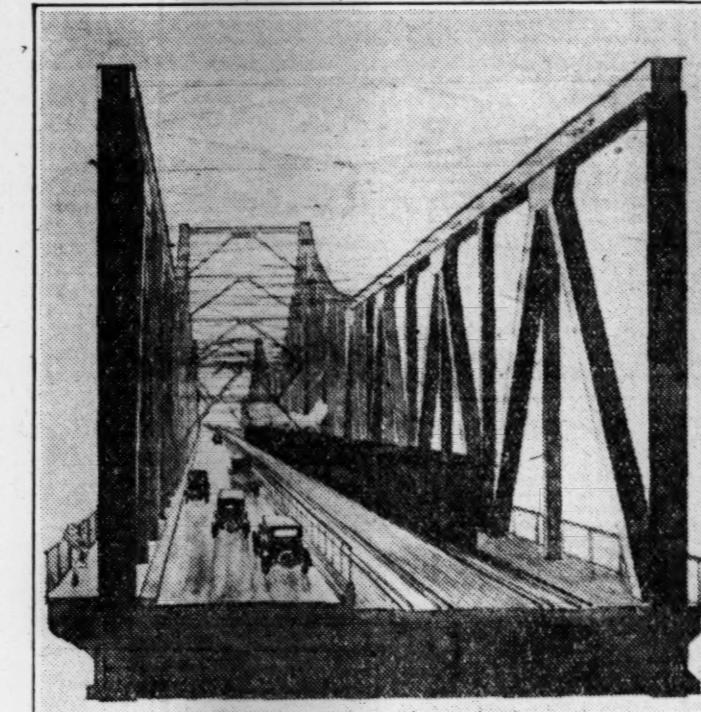
BRISBANE, Queensland—"The pasture of the sea far exceeds in intensity and amount the pasture of the land, and to the sea we will ultimately have to go for a great portion of the material for the sustenance of man." This view was expressed by Prof. E. J. Goddard of the University of Queensland, in a lecture before the Constitutional Club here on the Great Barrier Reef, which stretches for more than 1200 miles along the eastern coast of Queensland, and is the most remarkable geological feature of the kind in the world.

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### An Inspiring Vista of Future Developments



CROSS SECTION OF BRIDGE  
Structure Will Span Little Belt. From Fyen to Jutland, and Will Measure 3356 Feet, 2750 of Which Will be Over Water.

### Road to Traverse Little Belt, From Fyen to Jutland

#### Of Cantilever Type. Actual Bridge Will Be of Steel, Approaches Concrete

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COPENHAGEN—The style of bridge which is to span the Little Belt between Fyen and Jutland, has now been decided upon, and is to be of the cantilever type. At present this expanse of water is crossed by ferry boats of the latest types which carry a part of the train.

Tenders are invited, not only from Danish contractors, but from other countries, the specifications being

as follows:

YOUNG MOSLEM GROUP  
FORMS IN JERUSALEM  
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
JERUSALEM—A Young Men's Moslem Association has been established, the constitution stating that all political activity or any action prejudicial to the interests or feelings of other faiths are to be studiously avoided. Its object is solely the encouragement of educational, work, sport and social service, it is stated.

Principles of the group are as follows:

1. To maintain a high standard of education.

2. To maintain a high standard of health.

3. To maintain a high standard of character.

4. To maintain a high standard of religious observance.

5. To maintain a high standard of social life.

6. To maintain a high standard of sports.

7. To maintain a high standard of work.

8. To maintain a high standard of social service.

9. To maintain a high standard of religious observance.

10. To maintain a high standard of social life.

11. To maintain a high standard of work.

12. To maintain a high standard of social service.

13. To maintain a high standard of religious observance.

14. To maintain a high standard of social life.

15. To maintain a high standard of work.

16. To maintain a high standard of social service.

17. To maintain a high standard of religious observance.

18. To maintain a high standard of social life.

19. To maintain a high standard of work.

20. To maintain a high standard of social service.

21. To maintain a high standard of religious observance.

22. To maintain a high standard of social life.

23. To maintain a high standard of work.

24. To maintain a high standard of social service.

25. To maintain a high standard of religious observance.

26. To maintain a high standard of social life.

27. To maintain a high standard of work.

28. To maintain a high standard of social service.

29. To maintain a high standard of religious observance.

30. To maintain a high standard of social life.

31. To maintain a high standard of work.

32. To maintain a high standard of social service.

33. To maintain a high standard of religious observance.

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## THE HOME FORUM

## The Inward Light of Friedrich Schiller

**I**N THE quaint, old German town of Weimar, there may be seen a famous monument which commemorates the work of two great poets, Goethe and Schiller. Standing side by side, these true friends hold in their hands a laurel wreath, symbol of their joint mastery of German poetry.

The figure of Goethe is calm and poised; his eyes gaze full upon the world about him, and he seems to understand all that passes in the quiet streets. The figure of Schiller is altogether different. His body is tense; his eyes are uplifted, and he seems at the point of speaking. Thus has the sculptor caught the fundamental difference between the two poets. For Goethe was representative of that order of authors who wrote of the world and humanity realistically. He was "objective" in his treatment; that is, he kept his personality in the background. In this respect, Goethe belongs to the company of the highest. The true personalities of such men as Homer and Shakespeare are hidden, rather than revealed, by their literary legacy. And as Carlyle said of Goethe: "He was but a voice!"

Friedrich Schiller, on the other hand, colored all that he wrote and all that he saw with his own idealism. He was the highest German representative of that other class of writers, the "subjective" poets. Within himself he felt the urge of high endeavor and lofty idealism. He followed the dictum of Sir Philip Sydney, one of the fathers of subjective poetry:

"Look in thy heart, and write!"

With Schiller the moral purpose was ever foremost. He built his drama around some one theme, shaping his characters to suit his ideal. The greater masters, Shakespeare and Goethe, looked first to the accuracy of their characterization, introducing their deeper purposes as a matter of course. It is here that Schiller was more personal. He was so filled with a desire to teach, to spread his own ideals of freedom and purity, that he could not avoid being didactic. He, himself, once wrote: "The fine arts have no other end than to delight." Yet his enthusiasm and idealism were not to be suppressed, and into his writing he poured a zeal for reform unequalled by any other German poet. It often seems that the characters in his earlier dramas are not speaking for themselves, but are mere mouthpieces for the poet. We do not, however, feel this a loss; for thus it is that we glimpse the nobility of the man.

"William Tell" is still the most popular of all German plays. I dare not say that it ranks with "Faust" in depth and significance. But it is far more popular in its appeal, and I will venture to say, better suited to the stage. In "William Tell" Schiller spoke straight to the heart of his people. At last he had been able to catch "the vision splendid."

J. H. P.

## Medieval Market Day

It was market day in Boston. Since daybreak and the opening of the town gates, peasants had been streaming in from the surrounding countryside with heavily laden pack horses bearing vegetables, milk, poultry, butter and eggs, and sacks of grain. Every one was about some task or other, for the stalls had to be set up around the market place in the shadow of St. Botolph's Church.

... Town officials were collecting rents on the stalls already taken up, and apprentices boys were hurrying hither and yon at the excited bidding of their masters.

Johanna, accompanied by Caroline who carried a large flat basket for purchases, was among the early arrivals at the market, for it was well to be early if one wished the best of the wares. However, they were not as early as Dame Pinchbeck, whose loud voice could be heard above the general bustle and confusion, her broad back and still broader front with its full folds of gown gathered about her waist, assuring her a goodly space before any stall. She had been the first to answer the ringing of the market bell that announced the opening for trade.

"Come, Caroline," said Johanna, "if we would have the full fun of market day, we must be within hearing of Dame Pinchbeck." They crossed the square to the foot of the market cross and joined Dame Pinchbeck before the butcher's booth.

Dame Pinchbeck was in the lead and had but gained the most open part of the square when a flock of sheep on the further side of the town burst from a side street, followed by a harassed sheep dog and a howling shepherd. In another moment the place was filled with sheep, frightened creatures that piled up on each other, first against one stall, and then from that to another, where the shopkeepers and townsfolk together tried to save the trestle tables from collapse. Dame Pinchbeck was caught in the tide of oncoming sheep. First this way and then that way she hurried, and at no time was she given a chance to emerge, for always did she appear to form the center of the moving mass. Her vegetables were scattered, and with her empty basket she was adding to the confusion, and her own impulsion in it, for, with both hands gripping its edge, she was laboring the nearest sheep as the others closed in around her. At last the frantic sheep dog succeeded in heading them into an outlet, and Dame Pinchbeck was left alone in a state of great bewilderment.

It was not until their wares were safe that the townfolk had time to laugh, but then such a wave of mirth swept through the market place that even the staid old burgesses held their sides and the apprentices boys rolled on the ground.

Johanna and Caroline hurried to her side, but Dame Pinchbeck had already recovered and had set about collecting what she could of the young cabbages she had purchased. Many of them had been trampled, but she assured Johanna they were no worse than many a peasant would like to sell her for the best price.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, B

## EDUCATIONAL

## Dean Urges College Women to Take Professional Training

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

New York

THESE is a long road of training that leads from college doors to a safe arrival at vocational success, and so long as those who are willing to travel it are chiefly men, while those who prefer the short cut are women, the smaller will be woman's chance to hold important posts in the business and professional world and the more likely will she remain as the "humble assistant" to men, was the opinion expressed by Dean Virginia C. Gildersleeve of Barnard College in an interview with a correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

Dean Gildersleeve urged that women get the "best, the longest and the most expensive technical training possible beyond their college course."

Most students have proved that the "long road" serves them best, she said. She told of a student who supplemented his course at Princeton with two years at Harvard School of Business Administration, and now holds a good position with a New York retail merchant.

"Very few of the young women at Barnard would be willing to do something similar to what this graduate did before going out to get a position," she continued. "They would probably follow up college with a few weeks' training at a secretarial school and consider that they were then well prepared. Only about 50 per cent of Barnard graduates of the last few years are taking professional technical training, whereas more than 70 per cent of Columbia graduates are doing so. Therefore, among the present Columbia sophomores, as I recently told Barnard sophomores, are those who in future years will be the 'bosses' of the Barnard graduates."

## Three Reasons

Dean Gildersleeve said she was watching with interest the graduates of both sexes after leaving college. She explained that, to her way of thinking, there are three reasons why a woman is tempted to scant her technical training after college. She described these as being, first, a disinclination to remain a burden on her parents any longer than seems absolutely necessary; second, a feeling that marriage will interfere and that, consequently, an investment of so much time and money will not prove worth-while; and thirdly, a lack of a certain energetic force about business or profession, more common to men than to women, that leads to scholarly achievement.

The second reason, pertaining to marriage, she said, was having less weight as time goes on, because it is becoming more common for women to continue their careers after marriage. She emphasized that the married woman of the future needed a combination of home and career. "All women need work," Dean Gildersleeve said. "It is important not to let the economic side of the matter get too much mixed up with the real purpose of an education at college in the liberal arts. It should be remembered that its purpose is not vocational but rather to bring about a high, general development that leads to a happy and satisfying existence.

## Intensive Career Has Value

"Therefore, in addition to college, women should have some sort of intensive career that will call forth their powers. This is true of all women. Those not in urgent need of earning a living should choose some of the unremunerative lines of work that are both delightful and useful. There is archaeology, for instance, which offers endless chances for diversion and probably very little else, and politics, which need great numbers of women to do its chores, such as getting people out to vote and teaching them how to vote.

"Women not under economic pressure would choose the professions that take long preparation and in which it is hard for women to get started, such as law and architecture. A career in architecture, for instance, which would mean four years of training here and if possible two in Paris, is not open to a sufficiently great number of women to be listed among the crowded professions.

"Just now most occupations and professions are crowded, and a woman must be superior to get a good post. Teaching is one of the crowded professions, and so girls had better not choose it unless they feel a definite urge. Just at present there are two fields which teachers are especially needed: One is physical education and the other is fine arts. Teachers of these two subjects who have a liberal education as a foundation

tion for their technical training are in demand."

## Increased Salaries

Teaching is practically the only profession in which women's salaries have shown notable increases during recent years, it was learned from one of Dean Gildersleeve's assistants in charge of the occupation bureau at Barnard. The salaries of high school teachers who are not heads of departments in New York City have gone up from \$3600 to \$4500 a year during the past five years. Very small increases have been noted, and increases in the salaries of teachers in country schools have been on a considerably smaller scale, it was said, although they have been generally noticeable.

Most students have proved that the "long road" serves them best, she said. She told of a student who supplemented his course at Princeton with two years at Harvard School of Business Administration, and now holds a good position with a New York retail merchant.

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Barnard would be willing to do something similar to what this graduate did before going out to get a position," she continued. "They would probably follow up college with a few weeks' training at a secretarial school and consider that they were then well prepared. Only about 50 per cent of Barnard graduates of the last few years are taking professional technical training, whereas more than 70 per cent of Columbia graduates are doing so. Therefore, among the present Columbia sophomores, as I recently told Barnard sophomores, are those who in future years will be the 'bosses' of the Barnard graduates."

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"I do not talk to students about choosing a career until the end of their sophomore year," Dean Gildersleeve said. "I think it is a mistake to talk to them on the subject before they are ready to make a decision. Even at the end of the sophomore year, when they are faced with the necessity for choosing a major subject, they show a reluctance to take the question of vocation seriously.

"I believe that the choice of a career should be made by striking a happy medium between information and inclination. I usually tell students that if they feel a distinct call for any occupation, they should respond to it, and do so in the face of considerable difficulty, disregarding contrary advice. But there are certain instances, of course, such as a girl wanting to sing in grand opera but lacking the voice for it, where the solution must be worked out by considering practical facts as well as temperament. It is well for students

to try to find out as much as possible about vocations toward which they feel inclined as well as about themselves, and then match two sets of facts together.

"But whatever women do—and they should do something—it is of tremendous importance that they do it wholeheartedly and not in a dilettante sort of way, and not, by any means, scant their professional technical training."

At Aberdeen, we again discussed the question of democracy, but this time we attacked it. With the utmost sincerity, we arose and contradicted the statements we had made two nights before, with equal sincerity. With a little more experience in these rapid reverses, we shall be able to contend that black is white, and with all seriousness. At any rate, the audience of over six hundred, ignorant of the fact that we were traitors to the cause of the opposition, once more upheld us.

We witnessed a match of Rugby, the English football, when we returned to Glasgow preparatory to taking a channel boat for Belfast. It appeared to us somewhat like a free-for-all scramble for the ball, a combination between basketball, soccer, football and mob-fighting. Also, as a feature of the Glasgow-Aberdeen field day, we saw a game of "Shintey," the Scottish national game. It is very like a game called "Shinney" which we played as small boys, but the rules of the game are much like hockey, we were told, except in "Shintey" the club may be swung to full arm's length.

We met the representatives of the University of Edinburgh on the subject of prohibition—with ourselves, of course, supporting the measure. It is a peculiarity of British debate that when the chairman puts the question to the audience, he never states that the vote shall be on the merits of the debate alone, and so the vote usually represents honest opinion. In this question of prohibition, we do not believe the vote represents opinion on the question itself, and yet as we recall the sharp speeches of the men who opposed it, one of whom was a practicing barrister, we cannot believe that it represents opinion on the merits of the debate. Be that as it may, the audience supported us in the contention that the prohibition of intoxicating liquors was practical and desirable.

At Glasgow, a city as matter-of-fact and commercial as Edinburgh is quaint and picturesque, we met three graduate students on the question of the success or failure of democracy as a system of government.

The Glasgow Union apparently has little regard for the gentler sex, for women are only tolerated at the debates. They must sit in the gallery, they cannot speak in the open period—a feature of British debate—nor can they vote in the decision. We

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We met the representatives

## Household Arts and Decoration

## Knots for Household Use

A GOOD knot must hold absolutely, be easily untied, and so formed that no portion of the rope or cord tends to cut another part.

To get the terminology of knot tying clear, let the reader imagine a length of rope bent to form the letter J. The part of the rope corresponding to the stem of the J is the standing part; the curved end is the bight. It would be a bight also if the end crossed the standing part.

In learning knots, one should practice with a piece of sash cord, clothesline, or small rope four to six feet long, although in actual use the knots hold as well tied in twine or even thread. A larger diameter of rope, however, is more pleasant to practice with, and the knots are easily untied.

## Reef Knot and Double Bow

Figs. 1 and 2 in sequence show the tying of one of the most useful of knots and one very often wrongly made—the square or reef knot. Note, in Fig. 2, that the end and the standing part of either rope lie on the same side of the bight of the other rope. This is essential; if tied in any other way the result is a thief knot, which slips, or a granny, which is difficult to untie. To untie a reef knot grasp the two bights, push them toward each other to gain a little slack, then pull them forcibly apart.

The reef knot should be used when joining two lengths of clothesline, for example, and for tying bundles.

Very similar to the reef knot is Fig. 3, the double bow. This is a knot which holds perfectly and can be untied in a jiffy. The first move is the same as for the reef knot, Fig. 1; then the ends are doubled and

wrapped around each other exactly as though completing a reef knot. The bow is untied by a pull on either end.

Children's shoe laces, tied with the double bow instead of the usual "draw" knot, will lie straight and flat and remain tied—a virtue which makes the knot well worth a parent's learning.

## For Tying Ropes to Posts

The slippery clove hitch, Fig. 4, is well suited to stringing up clotheslines. The heavier the strain upon it the tighter it holds, yet a tug on the end releases it. Tied without the end doubled under, it is simply a clove hitch, holding equally well but not so readily untied. It is excellent for use whenever a rope is to be tied to a rod, bar or post, as when making a rowboat fast to the summer cottage pier or to a mooring post at the fishing ground.

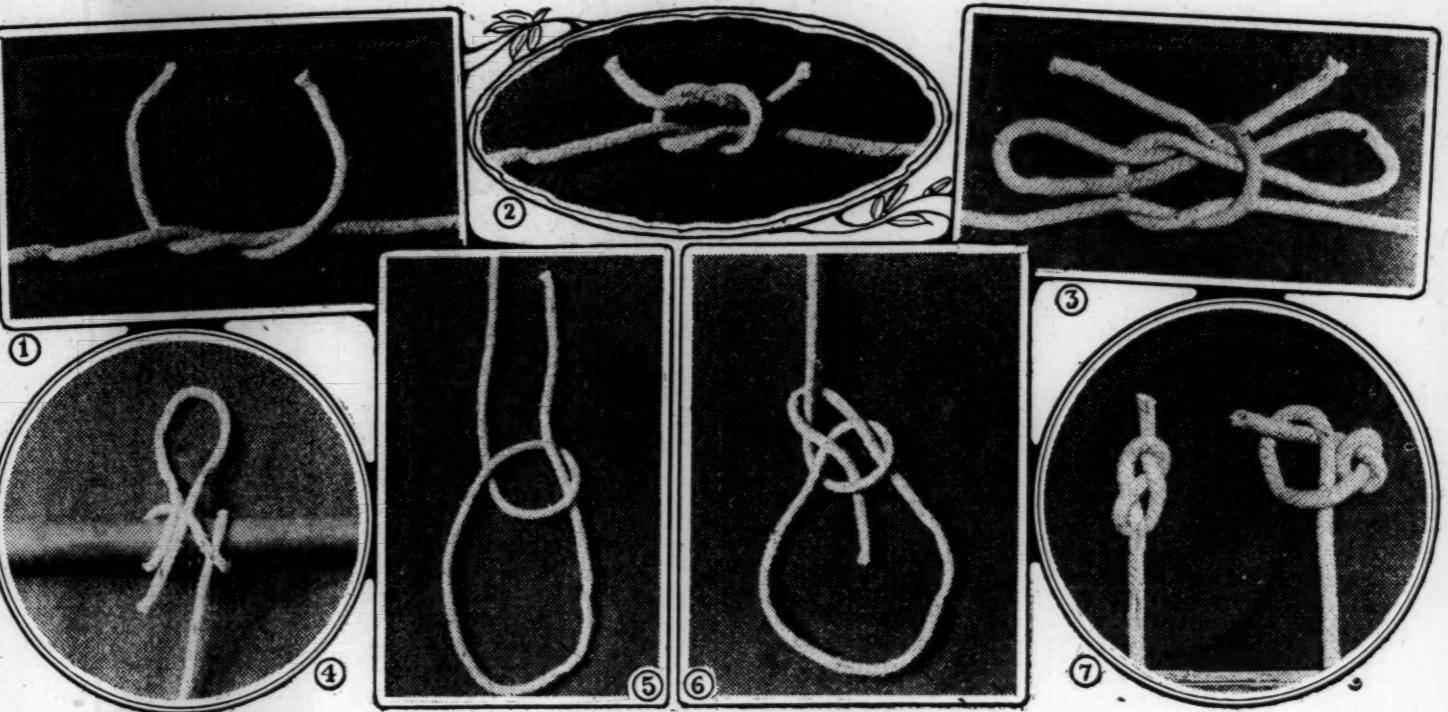
A standard loop for hammock ropes, for example, or for any rope which is repeatedly hung over a hook, is the bowline, Fig. 6. The manner of its tying is made plain by a study of this photograph in conjunction with Fig. 5 showing the first step in its construction. A running bowline, which is a good slip noose, is formed by first tying a bowline, then reaching through it, grasping the standing part of the rope and pulling it through the bowline into bight.

The ends of twisted rope will fray and ravel unless protected by a lashing or a stopper knot. Fig. 7 shows two good ones for this purpose, the one at the right being the bulkier and hence good for preventing the

ends of awning ropes from escaping from under the pulley catches.

It should be explained that, in all of these illustrations, the knots are tied very loosely in order to show the relation of their members. Before they are subjected to stress they should be worked down snug.

## FROM CLOTHESLINES TO CHILDREN'S SHOE STRINGS



Reading From Left to Right:—(1) First Move for Reef or for Double Bow. (2) Square or Reef Knot. (3) True Double Bow. (4) Slippery Clove Hitch. (5) Bowline, First Move. (6) Bowline Completed. (7) Stopper Knots.

## Timely Hints About Peaches

## Peach Melba

ON A slice of angel food or sponge cake lay a ball of ice cream; press half a peach at opposite sides of the ball, pour over the dish a little sweetened whipped cream and sprinkle it with nut meats. Serve at once.

## Ple de Luxe

With a baked pie shell at hand, a fresh peach pie may be quickly put together. Fill the shell with a little sliced fruit, sprinkle with a little sugar and top with whipped cream. Ice cream over the fruit, with whipped cream on top makes a most welcome surprise, whether the weather is hot or cold.

## Peach Snow

Peach snow is stiffly-whipped whites of eggs to which are added peaches forced through a sieve and drained from the juice. Sweetened to taste and serve cold.

## Marshmallow Hearts

Peach halves, whether fresh or canned, with toasted marshmallows in the cavities and whipped cream around each mound is another simple and delicious dessert.

## By Aid of the Pitter

The moral effect of having the home maker of the land so listed cannot be overestimated. A woman who answers the doorbell in the midst of a busy morning to assure the census taker that she has "no occupation" will not likely to give that reply with the erect figure, the ringing voice and the bearing of dignity which is born of achievement. But if she can say, "I am a home maker, a member of the finest profession in the whole world, and I am proud and happy to be so listed," down every street of every town and city in the United States will travel men who have been given a new understanding of what homes stand for. From every farm home in the country women will answer to the title of home maker and the apparent fascination that a business career may have for some hearthkeepers will be turned from the downtown offices to the kitchens and living rooms of the homes of the people.

## Holding Clingstones

Small clingstone peaches are unusually delicious when canned, and it is such a nuisance to remove the pits that most women can them whole. However, clingstone peaches can be halved. Out in the west, where clingstones are used almost exclusively for canning purposes because they keep their shape better and have a much finer flavor than the freestone, this method is used: Cut the peach around, being sure to cut through to the stone at every point. Hold the peach tightly in a quiet hour while waiting for the left hand, and with the right give a

firm, quick twist. The two halves will come apart with surprising ease and precision. With the point of the knife, cut the stone from the one side, then peel the fruit. Stoning the fruit in this manner enables one to get almost twice the number of peaches into each can.

## Boiling Away From Stove

When making preserves or canning anything that needs to be kept boiling, remove the stove cover to a table in a cool place, setting it on an asbestos mat. The preserves will keep boiling as long as they stand on the hot cover, but, the cook will not feel the heat nearly as much as when working over a hot stove. The hot radiator of the fireless cooker may be used instead of a stove cover by the woman who possesses that convenience.

## Using the Washer

Many women who have electric washers with the gas attachment for heating the water are now doing their canning in this machine. It accommodates about two dozen jars at a time and, taken altogether, it saves one from one to two hours a day during the canning season.

After the canning is done and the jars have been wrapped in newspaper to keep out the light, let the children mark them by pasting on each a picture of the fruit contained therein. Magazines abound with such illustrations and the cutting out will help the baby to wile away many a quiet hour while waiting for the other children to return from school.

## Four Recipes From the Y. W. C. A. in New Orleans

THE Y. W. C. A. of New Orleans serves exceptionally good food, a proof of this being the fact that its cuisine is particularly popular with the rank and file of the population. Among its special dishes are the following:

## Molasses Pie

Three eggs, 2 cupfuls of dark Karo, 2 tablespoonsfuls of sugar, 2 tablespoonsfuls of butter, 1 tablespoonful of nutmeg. Place the mixture in a large slice of stale bread crumbed fine; one small onion sliced and fried with one slice of bacon chopped fine; salt and a tiny bit of cayenne or tobasco. Stuff the peppers and place them in a baking dish. Cover with one small can of whole tomatoes, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  cupful of hot water. Salt plentifully. Place in the oven, covered, and bake until peppers are tender. If necessary add more water, so there will be a thin tomato gravy with the peppers. These take only about 20 minutes to cook.

## Stuffed Peppers

Put left-over roast beef or steak through the meat grinder. To sufficient quantity for 6 peppers add one large slice of stale bread crumbed fine; one small onion sliced and fried with one slice of bacon chopped fine; salt and a tiny bit of cayenne or tobasco. Stuff the peppers and place them in a baking dish. Cover with one small can of whole tomatoes, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  cupful of hot water. Salt plentifully. Place in the oven, covered, and bake until peppers are tender. If necessary add more water, so there will be a thin tomato gravy with the peppers. These take only about 20 minutes to cook.

## 50 Hardy Daffodil and Narcissus Bulbs

mixed, blooming size, prepaid

**\$2.00**

Ask for Catalogue

GEORGE LAWLER, Bulb Grower

TACOMA, WASHINGTON

This is quite as good as it is baked in a casserole as it is cooking. Here are two more "Y" favorites: *Crab à la King*

One quart of sweet milk,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cupful

## A Card of Thanks

WE want to express our gratitude to all who have helped to support our advertising campaign in The Christian Science Monitor.

To the many readers of the Monitor who have bought, used and recommended Jenny Wren to others; to the many advertising representatives of the Monitor who have helped increase Jenny Wren distribution and Jenny Wren dealer advertising; and to the many dealers all over the country who have run several hundred advertisements in the Monitor mentioning Jenny Wren, we extend our sincere thanks.

In compliance with our promise to continue advertising in The Christian Science Monitor if results from the test campaign should prove satisfactory, we have now placed a contract for Monitor advertising throughout the summer months.

JENNY WREN COMPANY

LAWRENCE, KANSAS

Millers of

**Jenny Wren**

Ready-Mixed FLOUR

It Simplifies Baking

## Redeeming Victorian Ceilings

## SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

THESE days, when ideas of interior decoration have developed

in directions undreamed of by

those who designed the old houses

in which many people still live, the

area of uninteresting or poorly

decorated plaster that the architect

has provided as ceiling often seems

sadly out of tune with the rest of

the scheme, as it has been modified

to suit modern taste. But for those

of ingenious bent, there exist divers

means of overcoming the difficulty

presented by the Victorian ceiling.

One may, for instance, camouflage

a vast expanse of chilly plaster by

means of one of the special ceiling

papers provided. There is the paper

of cerulean blue, sprinkled with

stars in gold; there is the trellis

paper with its trails of Virginia

creepers. But such patterns pre-

sent pitfalls in the case of rooms in

which the proportions do not suit

themselves to the decorative ef-

fects. Safer, as a rule, are the tinted papers that

are sold in conjunction with certain

brands of wall-distemper, and which

match up with the latter very faithfully.

Again, there exist excellent sets of

ceiling appliqués in a lincrusta or

anaglypta finish. These, although

they simulate old plaster ornaments

to a nicety, are very light in weight

and can be securely affixed after the

manner of an ordinary paper. They

can be obtained either in long strips

to intersect the ceiling at right

angles, or in separate "motifs" to

fit into the ceiling. The strips

are obtainable in sets of two or more

and are easily applied.

For Crystal Chandeliers

But since this effect of decorated

plaster is not suitable to all types of

furnishings, one must turn to other

methods to secure accord, for in-

stance, with old French furnishings

or with that of the period known as

"English Empire." With such ac-

cessories, a chandelier of crystal

lusters is frequently employed, but

unless this hangs from a fine ornamental ceiling boss, the effect is

likely to be poor and unfinished.

But try the device of surrounding

the hook with a circular piece of

miror-glass and the brilliancy

of the faceted drops will be

increased a hundredfold, while the

chandelier and the ceiling will have

been welded into a single, homoge-

nous unit.

When the chandelier is gilt or of

brass, the most decorative effect is

to be gained by affixing to the center

of the ceiling a gold "sunray" frame, such as is much in favor just now as a surround to clocks. These

frames, which belong to the period of

Louis XIV, "le roi soleil," are to be

bought in a variety of sizes, so that

no matter what may be the dimen-

sions of the ceiling, one should be

able to find a frame to suit it.

The chandelier being the center of light

in the room, the sunrays develop the

idea logically and appropriately.

In connection with a ceiling treated af-

ter this fashion, a line of gold in the







# HOTELS • RESORTS • TRAVEL

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### New Hotel Rosslyn and Annex



LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

5TH AND MAIN STREETS

Rates Per Day, European Plan  
 SINGLE      DOUBLE  
 50 rooms ..... \$1.50      \$2.00  
 150 rooms ..... \$2.00      \$2.50-\$3.00  
 200 rooms with private bath ..... \$2.50-\$3.50      \$3.00-\$4.00  
 600 rooms with private bath ..... \$3.00-\$5.00      \$3.50-\$7.00

"Largest Popular-Priced Hotel on the Pacific Coast"

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Fifteen Minutes from Los Angeles

WHERE THE MOUNTAINS MEET THE SEA  
COOL IN SUMMER AND WARM IN WINTER

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One Block From the Ocean Waves  
NEW BUILDING—NEW FURNITURE—RATES \$1.50 UP

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\$12 Per Week  
445 S. BEACON AVE., DUL. 4501  
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA  
RATES  
100, Detached Bath, \$1.50  
100, Private Bath, \$2.50  
100, Private Bath, \$3.00  
Extra Person, \$1.00  
Special Weekly and Monthly Rate.  
Free Garage

Everything New—100 Fireproof Rooms  
Each With Private Bath

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### LOS ANGELES HOTEL TYLER

38th and Grand Avenue  
Near U. S. C., Coliseum and Park  
You will enjoy this new Hotel. Chearful lobby. Shower in every room. Coffee  
Shop—Golf Room—15 minutes to town.  
ZENO BAINES, Owner-Manager. \$2  
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Apartment Hotel  
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415 rooms, luxuriously furnished. Suites  
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Years of experience in making  
people comfortable."

CHAS. F. BLOOMINGDALE, Mgr.

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Offices of The Christian Science Monitor may be found at 2, Adelphi Terrace, London; 3, Avenue de l'Opéra, corner Rue de l'Échelle, Paris; 11, Via Magenta, Florence; and 11, Unter den Linden, Berlin.

Visitors are cordially welcomed at these offices, where information may be had concerning European hotels, resorts, transportation lines, tourist agencies, shops and schools which are advertised in the Monitor.

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### In DETROIT—

### Detroit-Leland Hotel

Bagley at Cass

Much larger rooms, an inward spirit of hospitality, an unsurpassed standard of service—a care that approximates perfection, have, within a year of its establishment, gained for the Detroit-Leland Hotel an enviable national and international reputation.

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Home cooking, trained care for children, swimming pools make Trooper's a place where you will come again.

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U. S. Routes 12 and 127200 Rooms 200 Baths  
Direct route between Detroit and Chicago.HOTEL HAYES CO.  
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North Woodward DistrictRefined and Dignified Atmosphere  
Rates \$2.50 per day, \$10.00 per weekCOFFEE SHOP, HOME COOKING  
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FRANK R. RANDALL, Mgr.

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AT ITS Best

enjoyed from this  
beautifully located  
hotel. A Christian  
Seventh-day church  
in same block.Rates to \$10  
Dining Room Service  
ROY G. MITCHELL  
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HOTEL CALIFORNIANDinner \$1.50  
Lunch \$1.00  
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Free Auto Buses Meet All Trains

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JOIN this band of circumnavigators—sailing away to discover for themselves those wonders and beauties famed in song and story—the Africa of Islam—"the Glory that was Greece"—ancient, mystic Egypt—the Holy Land. Be a modern Magellan, enjoy the thrills without the hardships—in India, Burma, Java, Siam, even Borneo and Sulu.

And pleasures on ship to match adventures on shore—costume balls, deck tournaments, holiday dinners—every cruise delight perfected by years of experience on "The Queen of Cruising Steamships."

30 Countries, 63 Ports and Cities, 140 Days.

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All Rooms Bath, Moderate Rates Prevail.

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Situated to business district, yet sufficiently removed to insure quiet and comfort. Excellent accommodations. Rooms are suites with or without bath at moderate rates.

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We try to meet your every requirement.

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Your Home Away From Home

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PORTLAND, OREGON

We Welcome You

Your Home Away From Home

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# RADIO

## Specific Heterodyne Cases Part of Caldwell Statement

Air to Be Cleared Regardless of Politics, 'States' Rights' and Legalities, Says Commissioner

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—In a typically direct statement on the need for prompt adjustment of the present station congestion, O. H. Caldwell, the technical member of the Federal Radio Commission, sums up the entire situation and shows what the public may expect in future actions. Mr. Caldwell's statement follows:

The Radio Act of 1928, Congress has intended to the Federal Radio Commission a definite mandate for the redistribution of the country's radio facilities among the states. In brief, the lawmakers have ordered, first, that the stations will be leased, pawned, and licenses shall be divided equally among the five radio zones; and, second, that to the states within each zone, these facilities shall be assigned equitably to the public, have equally wanted, "according to population," and have remained. This is the situation of slightly interference, which will again be upon us in September, after the summer static has rolled away.

It can be remedied only by reducing the number of stations permitted to operate simultaneously on the air during night hours. The requirements are well known to all radio engineers. We have only 89 wavelengths. For good radio, not over 160 stations of the 500 and 5000 watts classes can be accommodated on 85 wavelengths. On the remaining four wavelengths we can tuck in a couple of hundred little 50 or 100-watt transmitters. There you have the outline of the possibilities of the art in the present state.

Elimination, by power reduction, and by time division, the existing stations must sooner or later be poured into this inelastic mold, if good radio reception is to be secured for the public. The Davis-Dill clause, however, no provision for the improvement of radio reception can, if properly applied, be better delayed—either temporarily or indefinitely—in enforcement.

Indeed, it is no longer a secret that certain members of Congress after having secured the passage of the Davis-Dill amendment only six weeks ago, would today like to see its enforcement indefinitely postponed now that they have discovered what will be its effects on the various states (and on their own political reputations) when actually applied.

Whatever the hardships which will be imposed upon present broadcasters and radio listeners, by the general redistribution of wavelengths required by the Davis-Dill clause, it is also intended that remedied realization can be used by the commission in the public interest as a golden opportunity to adjust the numbers, time and powers of stations so as to grant relief from the present overcrowding of the channels.

### What Public Really Wants

Relief from radio interference that mars his favorite evening programs is, after all, the only aspect of this whole situation which interests Mr. Average Listener. The outpourings of a few self-seeking politicians on the "menace" of high power, tedious legal theories; convenient "states' rights" arguments borrowed to cloak promoters' profits; or the clamor for Penruett's high 1000-watt transmitter which can specialize only in phonograph records and country political oratory—these topics all have little concern for Mr. Average Listener if only the wavelengths of the great popular stations of the night can be kept well clear so that their splendid programs can be received as unspoiled and perfect as when they left the studio. That much, and only that, do the millions of radio listeners really ask of their Federal Radio Commission and their Government at Washington. And it is high time that they got it!

What the public itself has been demanding—and has a right to expect from the commission—prompt removal of the many radio reception conditions which still persist, and have rendered larger parts of our radio spectrum useless, particularly to distant listeners on farms, ranches and in remote communities.

WOR, now recognized as one of the best program sources of the country, rightly has its splendid programs ruined within 20 to 25 miles of Newark and New York by the heterodyne moans and howls produced from another station on the border of New Jersey and WOR's home. Meanwhile, WOR is inflicting similar interference on the good people in Missouri, and to all the rest of the country, of course, the WOR-WOS wavelength is a nightmare of shrieks and moans. The other poor stations, like WNYW, at Atlantic City, is similarly spoiled at any distance by middle West stations—which, in turn, it similarly injures.

In New York City, WNYC is continuously ruined by a Chicago station; WHN is blasted by trans-

mitters in Louisiana and Iowa; and WAFB and WJZ suffer Pacific coast whistlers on winter nights.

### More Radio Confusion

In Philadelphia, the popular WFTI and WLIT are badly heterodyned right within the city limits by carrier-waves from Minnesota. In Boston, WNAC has a background of gongs which come from Pittsburgh. Moreover, the local WBZ station shares a wave with eight other stations, affording the farmer who tries to tune in on its agricultural programs all the variety of roars incident to finding time at the Zoo. And this enumeration of complaints in the listeners' list of complaints might be extended almost throughout the whole 89 wave-lengths.

This is the real situation which the commission was created to correct, and which the millions of the public have probably wanted to remedied. This is the situation of slightly interference, which will again be upon us in September, after the summer static has rolled away.

It can be remedied only by reducing the number of stations permitted to operate simultaneously on the air during night hours. The requirements are well known to all radio engineers. We have only 89 wavelengths. For good radio, not over 160 stations of the 500 and 5000 watts classes can be accommodated on 85 wavelengths.

Transmitting this program locally are WAFB, WEEL, WTIC, WJAR, WGY and WGR.

Ganne's "Marche Lorraine" will be played as the opening number in the program by the Goldman Band which will be heard through the NBC System, Saturday evening, July 14, at 8:30 o'clock, eastern daylight saving time.

This French march will be followed by the march by Aubrey's "Caravelle," the Bach-Gounod "Ave Maria," excerpts from Wagner's "Lohengrin," Suppe's "Poet and Peasant" overture, Strauss' "A Thousand and One Nights" and Liszt's "Hungarian Rhapsody No. 2." Del Staiger will play an aria from "Samson and Delilah."

Stations transmitting this program are WJZ, WBZ and WBZA, WBAL, KDKA, WJR and WTMJ.

Hollywood's famed "Symphonies Under the Stars" will become "Symphonies of the Air" on Saturday evening, July 14, when the first of the Hollywood Bowl Symphony Concerts will be broadcast through the NBC System from 8:30 to 10 o'clock, Pacific time. These transmissions are sponsored by the Union Oil Company of California.

From the great open-air stadium built in a natural bowl formation in the Hollywood Hills, eight of these "symphonies under the stars" will be sent through the NBC System on Saturday nights. World-famed conductors will direct these Hollywood Bowl concerts.

### WIRED WIRELESS" IS CANADIAN CHAIN LINK

An addition to the only regular chain of radiocasting stations in the Dominion, operating simultaneously on Thursday evenings, was made on May 3, when CNRT, Toronto, was tied in to the present Canadian National Railways chain of CNRQ, Quebec, CNRM, Montreal, and CNRO, Ottawa. The inclusion of Toronto in the chain has long been desired, but due to sharing of time three Toronto stations, this was impossible. Now that CNCA, the station used by CNRT for its radiocasts, has an exclusively wavelength of 356.9 meters, the addition of Toronto in the CNR chain was possible. The programs for the purpose of exchanging ideas and furthering interest of each country are eager to learn more and more about the institutions of the other.

But if relief for radio listeners is to be secured, action by the commission must be initiated now to eliminate, consolidate, and redistribute the broadcasters, according to existing law.

Mr. MacVeagh, who is in the country on a vacation, later will go to Washington, where he expects to lay his conference proposal officially before Secretary of State Kellogg.

### FAR EASTERN POLICY DISCUSSIONS FAVERED

SAN FRANCISCO, (AP)—Charles MacVeagh, United States Ambassador to Japan, disclosed here a plan for regular conferences between the holder of his post, the United States Minister to China and the Governor-General of the Philippine Islands for the purpose of exchanging ideas and furthering interest of each country in the Far East.

Mr. MacVeagh, who is in the country on a vacation, later will go to Washington, where he expects to lay his conference proposal officially before Secretary of State Kellogg.

What the public itself has been demanding—and has a right to expect from the commission—prompt removal of the many radio reception conditions which still persist, and have rendered larger parts of our radio spectrum useless, particularly to distant listeners on farms, ranches and in remote communities.

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In New York City, WNYC is continuously ruined by a Chicago station; WHN is blasted by trans-

mitters in Louisiana and Iowa; and WAFB and WJZ suffer Pacific coast whistlers on winter nights.

WBZ, Boston, and Springfield (WBZ-553m)

8 a.m.—"Morning Bulletin"; 9 a.m.—"Good Morning"; 10 a.m.—"Morning News"; 11 a.m.—"Morning Program"; 12 m.—"Midnight Ministry".

WEAF, New York (WBZ-553m)

8 a.m.—"Good Morning"; 9 a.m.—"Morning Program"; 10 a.m.—"Morning Weather"; 11 a.m.—"Morning Program".

WBZ, Boston (WBZ-553m)

8 a.m.—"Good Morning"; 9 a.m.—"Morning Program"; 10 a.m.—"Morning Weather"; 11 a.m.—"Morning Program".

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Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. It is a general heading for those items for which an application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a "Rooms To Let" or a "Situations Wanted" heading.

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COLLEGE Loans required for completion.  
8% Interest

Apply by letter only, Box D-388, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SUMMER PROPERTY WINNIPEGAKEE LAKE  
ESTATES AND CAMPS  
H. STEWART BOSSON  
Meredith Neck, N. H.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

EARN \$4 to \$12 daily selling an extremely attractive line of personal Christmas Cards; every design exclusive and original; individual greetings; service unsurpassed; very good compensation; references required. SIDNEY R. COHEN CO., Inc., 1037 Eighth West, Seattle, Wash.

REST HOMES SKYLAND, N. C.  
Greenhaven in the mountains is just what the name implies. Write for our folder. Box 77.

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11. Via Magenta FLORENCE 22.406  
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625 Market St. SAN FRANCISCO Tel. Sutter 7240  
437 Van Nys Bldg. LOS ANGELES Tel. Trinity 2004  
350 Skinner Bldg. ST. LOUIS Tel. Main 3804  
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AUBURN OLFENE'S  
MAINE'S MOST MODERN MARKET  
Largest Assortment of Fancy Groceries, Meats, Fish, Fruits and Vegetables  
Our Specialty HOME BAKED FOODS  
174-178 Court St., Auburn, Maine

Buy Your Gifts and Souvenirs at ART NOVELTY SHOP  
81 Main St., Mechanic Falls, Me.  
MRS. VIOLA STANTON, Prop.

BANGOR The Rines Company  
Outfitters for Women  
Coats, Gowns, Dresses and Furs  
Wool Fabrics, Silks and Laces, Hosiery,  
Underwear, Neckwear, Leather Goods  
Gloves, Umbrellas, Table Linens  
Sheets and Pillow Slips.

Walt-Over SHOE STORE  
8 Broad Street

HART SCHAFFNER & MARX CLOTHES  
and Other Good Wearables

Miller & Webster Company

UNIVERSITY LUNCH  
20 STATE STREET  
A GOOD PLACE TO EAT

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Rest Room

COAL We offer both Hard and Soft Coal in any size and quantity desired  
Our Motto: QUALITY PREPARATION SERVICE  
STICKNEY & BABCOCK COAL CO.  
Telephone 125 19 State Street

N. L. FELLOWS COMPANY  
Dyeing, Cleansing and Pressing

18 CLINTON ST. 173 STATE ST.  
Tel. 1287-W Tel. 2411-W

N. L. FELLOWS COMPANY  
Dyeing, Cleansing and Pressing

18 CLINTON ST. 173 STATE ST.  
Tel. 1287-W Tel. 2411-W

SMITH'S SPECIALTY SHOP  
Distinctive Apparel for Women and Misses

Most cordially we invite your inspection  
219 Eastern Trust Bldg., Elevator Service

Nichols Dry Goods Co.  
35 MAIN STREET  
Dry Goods Shoes  
Infants' Wear Draperies  
Ready-to-Wear

Staples & Griffin,  
Incorporated

Groceries Meats Fish  
Tel. 3690 57 to 67 Pickering Square

LEWISTON Specializing in Eugene  
Permanent Waving  
All Branches of Hairdressing

Davis Hair Store  
Phone 1666 123 Lisbon St.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

## Maine

KENNEBUNKPORT

Kennebunkport Inn  
Located at Kennebunkport, Me., one of Maine's beautiful summer resorts. An ideal place for vacations. Open from June 21st to Sept. 9th, Room and board \$15 per day and up. For reservations write or telephone. Shore dinners a specialty, served from 11 a. m. to 10 p. m. daily.

PORTRALD

While in Portland Visit

ESTATE & FINE  
ARTS

A Quality Department Store

Plan to Enjoy Lunch or  
Dinner in Our Restaurant

Eastman Bros. & Bancroft  
Established 1865

KEEP COOL

Swinging in a four-passenger hard-wood lawn swing \$15.00, delivered anywhere in New England.

OREN HOOPER'S SONS

238 MIDDLE STREET

Value Is the Essential Ingredient  
You get it from

ARTHUR C. ELLIOTT  
PRINTER  
29 Exchange St., Portland, Me.  
Tel. Forest 118

"DONNELL'S"

135 Congress Street, Portland, Me.  
Tel. Forest 7803

Kodaks and Photo Finishing

## Massachusetts

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"Added Delight with Every Bite"

HUNT'S

Downy-Flake Donut Shoppe

ARLINGTON CENTER

457 Mass. Avenue Arlington 3682

THE POLAR BEARS  
BROADCAST FROM W. N. A. C.

Home-Made Cooking

BY AN ARLINGTON LADY

Sold at PLEASANT ST. MARKET

ARLINGTON

BELMONT

THE SHOP UNIQUE

GIFTS

451 Common Street, Belmont

35 State Street, Belmont

552 Main Street, Winchester

552 Main Street, Winchester

YOUNG'S MARKET

24 Leonard Street

Belmont 0845-0846

QUALITY and SERVICE

BOSTON

A. F. KENNEDY

ELECTRICAL CONTRACTOR

and GAS FITTER

Established 1866

Dealer in Electric and Gas Fixtures

Piping, Wiring and Appliances

99 WARREN STREET, BOSTON

Tel. Highlands 3636

Licensed Master Electrician and

Gas Fitter

EUGENE

Permanent Wave Shop

Enjoy capsizing, sailing, hik-

ing, swimming, with a soft

Wave. Soft, Wave guaranteed.

ROSE KATZOFF

125 Tremont St., Room 300

Hubbard 5581

\$15

Skilled Operators Waiting to Attend

FREY'S

276 Harvard Street, Coolidge Corner

Aspinwall 0800-0801

UPHOLSTERING

of every description by experts.

Lowest price obtainable. We do a polished

frame set as low as \$20. Overstuffed

furniture and Turkish chairs our spe-

cialty. We do all kinds that fit.

Established over 22 years. Phone, and

our representative will call for for-

sign and domestic samples.

\$15

Skilled Operators Waiting to Attend

FREY'S

276 Harvard Street, Coolidge Corner

Aspinwall 0800-0801

UPHOLSTERING

RELIABLE MERCHANDISE  
SAFE STORAGE

GEO. W. REYNOLDS

TO FRANKLIN ST., BOSTON

SYMPHONY TAILOR

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Custom Tailor

Cleansing, Pressing and Repairing

We would be pleased to serve

The Christian Science Monitor Readers

24 WESTLAND AVENUE

18 CLINTON ST. 173 STATE ST.

Tel. 1287-W Tel. 2411-W

SMITH'S SPECIALTY SHOP

Distinctive Apparel for Women and Misses

Most cordially we invite your inspection

219 Eastern Trust Bldg., Elevator Service

NICHOLS DRY GOODS CO.

35 MAIN STREET

Dry Goods Shoes

Infants' Wear Draperies

Ready-to-Wear

STAPLES & GRIFFIN,  
INCORPORATED

GROCERIES MEATS FISH

Tel. 3690 57 to 67 Pickering Square

LEWISTON Specializing in Eugene  
Permanent Waving

All Branches of Hairdressing

DAVIS HAIR STORE

Phone 1666 123 Lisbon St.

PAUL D. CHILDS

BUILDING CONTRACTOR

RESIDENTIAL WORK A Specialty

RAMSHEAD RD., MEDFORD, MASS.

Tel. Mystic 5443

ESTATE & FINE  
ARTS

RELIABLE MERCHANDISE  
SAFE STORAGE

GEORGE D. CHILDS

TO FRANKLIN ST., BOSTON

SYMPHONY TAILOR

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Custom Tailor

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SMITH'S SPECIALTY SHOP

Distinctive Apparel for Women and Misses

## UNDER CITY HEADINGS

**Massachusetts****NEW BEDFORD**

(Continued)  
795 Purchase Street, New Bedford  
"THE SHOP THAT BROUGHT  
NEW YORK TO NEW BEDFORD"  
Specialists in  
Women's and Misses' Apparel

No connection with any other establishment in the world  
**WORTH**  
NEW YORK BROOKLYN NEWARK NEW BEDFORD TORONTO

**Nichols and Damon**

103 WILLIAM STREET  
White and Sport Shoes  
Two Months Yet in Which  
to Wear Them  
Note Our Wednesday Morning  
Specials Each Week

**The Household Furnishing Company**

Where You Get Good Furniture  
and Good Service

**984 PURCHASE ST., kentpton St.****The COMFORT SHOP**

Mrs. M. L. HOWARTH  
Room 31, Merchants Bank Building  
Tel. Cliford 1881

Shampooing, Hairdressing, Manicuring,  
Frederick Method of Permanent Waving

**OLSON & APPLEBY**

General Contractors  
Houses, Mills, Stores and  
Alterations and Repairs

**"FRIENDLY SERVICE"****MICHAUD'S Inc.**

Clothing and Furnishings  
203 UNION STREET

**Mitchell's Dairy**

MILK  
CREAM  
BUTTERMILK

167 Mt. Vernon St. Tel. 3303

**NEWBURYPORT**

We Specialize in the Best Quality of  
Heavy Western Beef

Fresh Vegetables Daily

**STAR GROCERY CO., Inc.**

71 STATE ST. Tel. 888

**The OCEAN GRILL**

A Modern, Sanitary and  
Up-to-the-Minute Restaurant

14 PLEASANT STREET

**GAS, OIL and  
ACCESSORIES**

Stop Here for Real Service

**PHILBRICK BROS. & CO.**

170 High Street

**NEWTON****HARDWARE  
KITCHEN GOODS  
PAINTS****IN THE  
HEART OF****Moore & Moore**

NEWTON MASS. Willard  
TIRES SERVICE STATION

4th Center St. 4th Hall St

Phones 1605 1606

Newton North 0554

Newton North 0201

Hear the Radiola 17

All Electric—Perfect Reproduction

Delivery in all of the Newtons

Patronize

Your Home Laundry

BLANKETS, CURTAINS, SILK GARMENTS, COLLARS AND SHIRTS

Laundering these our Specialty

Washing, Grinding

**GARDEN CITY LAUNDRY**

W. Osgood, Mgr. Newton North 0317

**EDWARD J. DONALD**

Plumbing Heating

Service and Results

**369 Centre St.**

Newton North 1308

**WILSON BROS.**

Groceries and Kitchen Goods

We Deliver

Established Over 30 Years

**304 Centre St.**

Newton North 4810

**WAYLAND LUMBER CO.**

LUMBER

"CONSISTENTLY RELIABLE"

Telephone Wayland 57

**NEWTON CENTRE**

10 Union Street Tel. Cen. New. 1320

Shop in the Shop Where

Everybody Shops

**BOND'S CONVENIENCE SHOP**

Dry Goods and Notions

Agents for Bailey Cleaning

Bray Block

Newton Centre Telephone Cen. New. 1027-3

**The Silver Tree Shop**

636 Commonwealth Ave.

Newton Centre

Beautiful Articles for Gifts

from Italy, Russia, Belgium,

France, Persia, Algiers,

China.

Fine Collection of Antiques

**T. H. DAVIS CO.**

25 Paul St. Cen. New. 0171

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BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 13, 1928

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

## EDITORIALS

### The Manchurian Gambit

THE new régime at Peking (the official "Peiping" does not yet come naturally), which a good part of the world watches with large interest as it starts out along a far from smooth governmental road, faces two immediate dangers. The nearer and more obvious is discord among its leaders. Feng Yu-hsien being Feng the changeable, and Yen Hsi-shan being now for the first time in the forefront of the Chinese stage (and hence something of an unknown quantity), and Chiang Kai-shek, his military capacity admitted, being yet no superharmonizer, a latent diversity of views and actions has been recognized by all who know Chinese tendencies. It is a possibility more dreaded than expected, also has it been text for the journalist preachers of all but the fewest of today's considerable papers. It is not a matter again to be discussed here, at this writing.

Of the second danger opposing the Kuomintang a little may well be set down—a danger, if secondary, yet close and actual. We mean that which is involved in an attempt by the Nationalists, in some quite near future, to compel Manchuria, *vi et armis*, to accept their suzerainty.

Superficially seen, this present might seem a very time of times to pull off such a coup. Chang Tso-lin, that political schemer and shrewd fighter, has departed the stage where long he carried things with so high a hand. In his place stands another Chang, his son, Shueh-liang by name, young and inexperienced. From all of which, if there were no more to be said of the situation, it could readily be believed that Chiang et Cie regarded the opportunity as made quite to their order. As Shakespeare once remarked, however, there is much virtue in your "if." That tiniest word often prefaces a statement to reorientate all that's gone before. In the case under question, such statement may be written this way: "If armed forces enter Manchuria, be they Nationalist or under whatever other flag, Japan has as good as formally declared that her troops will oppose them."

It was Mr. Matsuoka, the vice-president of the South Manchurian Railway, who said this, adding: "Call it a protectorate if you will, but Manchuria is our first line of defense. We want peace there and will maintain it." The meaning of which surely is clear: "even if we have to fight for it." Nor will the really semi-official weight of those phrases be overlooked; Matsuoka was sent out by the Tokyo Foreign Office to take charge of a government-controlled line. What he says is, virtually, signed and sealed by the Ministry. Japan is proposing that the flow of her Manchurian trade be not interrupted.

At such a time as this, with Chinese Nationalism—however one may regard the ideals and aims of this movement—apparently "on the win," whatever may be read as a challenge to its successes is the more apt to be accepted. Would it not be a height of misjudgment, though, for the Peking authorities to catch up a gage of tourney? Not only have they overfull hands, in the labors close at home, but the evidence all tends to foretell a simplifying of that beyond-the-Wall situation in the next few months, if not weeks, indeed. Let the Japanese militarists keep on losing ground, as they have been through the past two years, and their hand in Manchuria will be that much the weaker, while China's chance to control there will be that much the stronger, and without warfare.

With the later moves thus simplified, the Manchurian gambit, as some Peking rumors have reported it, is assuredly the very least-promising opening of Chinese Nationalism's present difficult game.

### Checking Speculation

ALL money rates set another high record of 10 per cent on July 2, a fact which, that day being the first day of the new fiscal year, was attributed by the banks to the effect of corporation settlements. It was estimated that dividends and other disbursements on that day amounted to nearly three-fourths of a billion dollars and that as a consequence banks felt constrained to call approximately \$70,000,000 which was out on stock loans in Wall Street. Inasmuch as the federal reserve banks made no effort to relieve the tight situation by buying up government securities and thereby releasing additional circulation for the time being, an extraordinary demand was felt. The high rate, however, was but a temporary phenomenon and had no effect upon commercial loans which are placed for set periods.

The incident was reminiscent of 1920 when, due to similar circumstances, call rates were at one point forced up to 20 per cent. Then, however, were witnessed economic conditions entirely dissimilar to what are found today. High commodity prices had produced an untimely strain, and credits generally had to be curtailed. Stock prices as a result broke and the market sagged. In the present instance, however, no such radical results were felt. Stock prices did sag for the time being, but the losses were quickly recovered and the general tone of the market was sustained.

On the other hand, the speculative element has been very generally routed from the street.

Marginal accounts are not so large as formerly, and all those which have been carried upon a narrow basis have been cleaned out. The chances of a "bear" raid, therefore, are apparently much slimmer. The federal reserve system may not be inclined to lend the least assistance to those who are inclined to deal in the market, but that fact is not going to result in any panic in the thoughts of traders. Ten per cent money may be a costly experience to those engaged in maintaining a market, but it is destined to prove a wholesome influence upon the financial structure of the country as a whole.

It is claimed by financiers that high interest rates do not necessarily check business, that high-priced money results from business activity, and low rates follow a business slump. That may be true in so far as commercial loans are concerned, but it does not necessarily hold in the stock market. Cheap money has been known to encourage needless speculation, whereas high call loan rates have nearly always resulted in a check to such activities. After an experience of this kind the market is inclined to remain quiet until a new excuse can be found upon which to base a cause for activity once more. In the meantime it must be remembered that the Federal Reserve Board has been for some time frowning upon any extended speculation. Indeed, its recent increase in the Chicago rediscount rate from 4 1/2 to 5 per cent produced an immediate reaction in the market.

### Prohibition in North Dakota

THE New York press is making far too much of the comparatively small majority against the repeal of the prohibition clause in the Constitution of North Dakota. The clause in question, which was recently before the electorate of that State, was a part of the original Constitution adopted in 1889, when North Dakota was entering upon statehood, and which has since remained a part of its organic law. Now the effort, brought about by the wets to repeal it, has failed by a majority of more than 5000 votes.

The metropolitan press takes this comparatively small majority in favor of retaining the provision as indicating a waning of dry sentiment in the State. There are sound reasons, however, for denying this conclusion. In the first place, North Dakota is pre-eminently a rural state with no large centers, and, as is generally true of rural communities throughout the United States, the countryside is dry while wet sentiment prevails in the centers of population. Had the rural populace of North Dakota believed that the constitutional provision was in danger, the vote against repeal would undoubtedly have been much larger. But, assured of the inability of the wets to overthrow the constitutional provision, the farmers remained at home attending to the day's work.

A similar situation prevailed in the State of Maine some fifteen years ago when the wets of the State, aided and abetted by the liquor interests of New Hampshire and Massachusetts, undertook to repeal the constitutional provision prohibiting the sale and manufacture of intoxicating liquors. The farmers, unaware of the intensive campaign that had been carried on in the cities, and convinced that prohibition was in no danger, paid little attention to the situation, with the result that the day was saved by less than 1000 votes. Then the people woke up, and it was certain that if the campaign could have been waged anew the vote in support of the constitutional provision would have been overwhelming. In other words, the vote in no wise represented the sentiment of the State.

Taking a page from the history of prohibition in Maine as the criterion, the conclusion is wholly justified that the recent vote in North Dakota is not a measure of the prohibition sentiment of that State. Furthermore, since under the Eighteenth Amendment prohibition is the basic law for all states, there would be much less interest in retaining the provision in the constitution of any state. Prohibition was assured in any case.

### Inland Water Transport

THE railways have returned to their attack upon inland water transportation, with the much-maligned New York State Barge Canal as the particular target. A statement made recently by an operator on this canal to the effect that rates are cheaper than are rail freight charges is met by the counter-assertion that the taxpayers of New York State pay \$3.50 ton for all freight using the canal.

This computation, it appears upon analysis, is based on the interest on bonds issued for construction of the canal amounting to fixed charges of \$6,100,000 per annum, plus operating expenses and minus certain income, amounting to approximately \$3,600,000 more. It is immediately apparent that, whether or not the canal is open to navigation, the State of New York will nevertheless have to pay the interest on its obligations, so that two-thirds of the alleged cost to taxpayers for the canal would continue regardless of whether the canal remained open or closed.

In view of the well-documented facts which the railroads are able to marshal in their opposition to this, as well as to other inland water projects, there is a hesitancy on the part of many economists to dispute the question of rail versus water transport with them. There are, however, at least two outstanding factors in the situation, one of which is that shippers can move their freight cheaper by water than by rail and the other that railroads can move freight much more expeditiously than can barge lines.

The fact that the State of New York has, to an extent, subsidized the operators on the barge canal by providing a free waterway for their use, is in many respects analogous to the aid granted transcontinental railways through land grants. Similarly, the Congress has recently passed an act granting subventions to steamship lines.

Inasmuch as only 2,580,000 tons of freight moved over the canal in 1927 (according to the railroads' figures) the loss to the railroads, at an average charge of less than a cent a ton-mile, when divided among four railroads, could

not have been great, and in fact was doubtless less than the revenue loss occasioned to the passenger traffic by motor competition. In all the controversy regarding water transport, one consideration remains: that the more prosperous a territory becomes by reason of lower freight rates, the greater the net benefit to the rail lines serving it because of increased purchases, made by residents of that section, of things which must be moved by rail.

### The Franc and la Vie Chère

THERE is no good reason why, with the stabilization of the franc, there should be a general increase in prices. French politicians and French newspapers are dwelling on the possibility of *la vie chère*—an expression which the French have come to dread since the war. In thus insisting on the prospect of the cost of living going up, they are of course helping to make their doleful forecast come true. M. Poincaré has already issued this warning. He has flatly told those who bewail in advance a hypothetical increase that they may prove to be the real agents of such an increase.

Certainly there is an inclination on the part of a section of manufacturers and merchants to take advantage of this occasion to put up prices. Stabilization for them means readjustment. Unquestionably there must be a readjustment of prices and wages in accordance with the new level of the franc, which has now been fixed.

But the value of the franc as legalized is practically the same as it has been for the last eighteen months, and there has been ample opportunity for a gradual synchronization. In point of fact, while the franc has fallen to a fifth of its former value, prices in general have multiplied by more than five. The eminent economist Charles Gide has properly pointed out that the index figures show that for a variety of articles which before the war would have cost 100 francs it is now necessary to pay 546 francs. Therefore, if there is to be a strict readjustment, prices should diminish rather than increase. Some allowance must be made for the upward tendency throughout the world, yet after everything has been considered, it remains true that there cannot be any justification for speculation in foodstuffs. The French Government regards it as its duty to take several steps to suppress profiteering in these circumstances, and if necessary will ask for the passing of additional laws.

The authorities have positively declared that, generally speaking, an increase of prices will be illegal. Obviously in the somewhat critical stage through which France is now passing, when serious fluctuations would affect the whole economic framework, it would be dangerous to allow financial restoration to make the lot of the worker harder. In itself, stabilization is not an agreeable operation. It is essential and unavoidable, but it is with no great rejoicing that the French people learn that the old franc has been definitely reduced by four-fifths of its value. Discontent there might easily be, were prices improperly to be forced higher, and thus become out of harmony with wages and income from investments. The task of the Government is therefore by no means finished. After the voting of stabilization, it is exceedingly important that the financial and economic situation be vigilantly watched. France has boldly taken the principal step, but has still a rigorous road to tread; and it would be well if in Parliament, as in the country, the national unity, which has proved its worth, were still preserved. This is no time for political upheavals.

### America's Contribution to the World

GEORGE MEREDITH once said with justice that a nation should be judged by its contribution to the world. Robert Balmain Mowat, fellow of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, recalls this in an admirable article in the current issue of the British monthly magazine, the Nineteenth Century. The United States, Mr. Mowat says, has "contributed enormously by its economic development to the material well-being of the world; by its attachment to liberty and self-government it has helped to raise mankind, through maintaining these ideals in practice; and by standing for fair dealing in all the international conferences which it has attended, it has been a bracing influence in international relations." The spectacle of European intrigues and rivalries and the miseries of post-war collapse, Mr. Mowat declares further, "caused a revulsion from European affairs to the people of the United States after their idealistic and unselfish intervention in the Great War of Europe. Yet the boldest minds are not afraid to say that this isolation is a temporary phase and out of accord with the old traditions of the American people."

Mr. Mowat's words are inspiring ones. The United States need apprehend no comparisons for construction of the canal amounting to fixed charges of \$6,100,000 per annum, plus operating expenses and minus certain income, amounting to approximately \$3,600,000 more. It is immediately apparent that, whether or not the canal is open to navigation, the State of New York will nevertheless have to pay the interest on its obligations, so that two-thirds of the alleged cost to taxpayers for the canal would continue regardless of whether the canal remained open or closed.

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### A Day With the Rumanian Peasants

RUMANIA has just seen the most remarkable manifestation of the national will in recent history. Her entire peasantry has sworn to work for a new Rumania. A peasant knight-errantry has come into being, a peasant crusade has been launched. And these moccasined knights will make their country a mother for all her children.

We are at Alba Iulia in Rumania. It is the "white" city in the "white" country and its traditions are as beautiful and heroic as the sound of the soft and flowing name, "Albayoulea," is romantic.

It is a "city of refuge" for the multitudes who live in little houses and work hard. And the reason why this little town, amid the friendly, green hills of Transylvania, has become a holy place for millions of Rumanians is that at this place the Rumanian peasants in Hungary first took measures to secure land and human rights from feudal lords and civic rights from foreign masters. It was here, also, that the Rumanians proclaimed their final liberation from the Russians, Turks and Hungarians, and sealed their unity in the coronation of the first King of All the Rumanians.

Here indeed they proclaimed their liberty, but they have not yet experienced liberty. Here, after waiting a thousand years when liberty really arrived, it was neither rosy nor golden, and it spoke in a very gruff voice. Perhaps it could not be otherwise.

In any case, in free Rumania there is martial law, a censorious, an enormous army and an ever-watchful secret police. High taxes are collected, heavy obligations imposed, and many restrictions enforced. And the free and united Rumanian people are learning what many have learned before: that not only external vigilance, but an internal struggle is the price of liberty.

So they gathered at their citadel of freedom in response to the call of one of their leaders, Julian Maniu, president of the National Peasant Party. Here they waited—waited for freedom. They occupied two enormous adjacent squares and stood around about five speakers' stands. Tens of thousands of them, scores of thousands, one hundred and twenty, or a hundred and fifty thousand.

Most of them came on foot; some a distance of twenty miles; others forty, sixty and even a hundred miles. They walked days and nights over high mountains and long, wearisome plains, in the dark and cold. Each carried a homespun bag containing bread and fat salt pork. Some were barefoot, many rather poorly dressed. They sat by the roadside to eat and rest. They slept under skies that drenched them with rain. But they came to Alba Iulia.

And it was not easy for them to decide to come. For their coming was a protest against people in power. And such protests are not without risks. These men on their return home to distant, isolated villages will be marked—and it is likely to be a bad mark in the eyes of people with authority.

They appear without guile, earnest, sincere, simple, unspoiled by politics. They have no personal pretensions whatsoever of a political nature. They are not looking for state jobs. They do not aspire to big things. They make very humble demands. They just want to live better. They imagine that with a little better political management they might not have to be so poor.

They are not against the monarchy. They don't say anything against the form of government. They haven't the slightest desire to change the social order. They love their country, consider the unity of the nation inviolable, and do not desire revolution. And they believe that the change would come if there were more civic liberty, more administrative legality, more justice according to established laws.

They say that if they had a régime of legality, liberty and justice, they could in time change the whole economic situation. They are convinced that Julian Maniu and the National Peasant Party would establish a régime of liberty and legality. They say that the whole nation wants that, so they demand that Maniu be given a chance. And they are determined to work for the realization of a new Rumania, which shall be a mother to all their children.

And some day that Rumania will come. It is coming. It is advancing step by step. First freedom from the Turks. Then freedom from all the other foreign masters. Then all the provinces united in an indivisible whole. Then the land distributed. Then universal manhood suffrage. Then thousands of new schools erected. And now the peasants pressing on toward economic security and their share of political influence.

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village and asked the men in it what they came for, some would immediately pipe up in English—for many of them are returned immigrants from the United States—and would say, "Mister, we can't live no more." You would hear these four simple words repeated many times, "Can't live no more."

If you could talk in Rumanian they would press eagerly about you and say, "Our country here is very rich, but the people are very poor." "This is a bad place for a poor man." "We're willing to do anything, but we've got to have a change."

And if you asked them what percentage of the people in the new Rumanian provinces are with the National Peasant Party, they would exclaim, "All, every one." This is obviously an exaggeration—and if you put the question in another form, and asked how many in this village and that village are with the Government they would say, "The mayor, the assessor, the clerk and three or four other families who are benefiting personally from the régime." They may be wrong in their opinion, they must be exaggerating, but they profess to believe that almost the whole country is with them.

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Here in the square on that memorable day every sort of peasant was assembled. Besides old peasants there were many men in the prime of life. It is they who manage the little farms, pay the taxes, feed the children and keep things going. Every day away from home counts for them, but they left their plows to come and try to help inaugurate a better régime in their free country. Most numerous of all were the boys and young men, impatient to do something to make freedom seem more real.

And when these peasants gathered in little groups to talk to one another, they did not discuss politics nor party plans nor election hopes, but much more vital things. They spoke of taxes, of debts, of lack of food, of poorly clothed children, of want and of defeat in their struggle to reach a better standard of living.

They appear without guile, earnest, sincere, simple, unspoiled by politics. They have no personal pretensions whatsoever of a political nature. They are not looking for state jobs. They do not aspire to big things. They make very humble demands. They just want to live better. They imagine that with a little better political management they might not have to be so poor.

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They are not against the monarchy. They don't say anything against the form of government. They haven't the slightest desire to change the social order. They love their country, consider the unity of the nation inviolable, and do not desire revolution. And they believe that the change would come if there were more civic liberty, more administrative legality, more justice according to established laws.

They say that if they had a régime of legality, liberty and justice, they could in time change the whole economic situation. They are convinced that Julian Maniu and the National Peasant Party would establish a régime of liberty and legality. They say that the whole nation wants that, so they demand that Maniu be given a chance. And they are determined to work for the realization of a new Rumania, which shall be a mother to all their children.

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A showman in the Luxembourg Gardens is again delighting hundreds of children every day by his manipulation of the puppets of Guignol. There on narrow benches young folks crowd to witness the antics of the French Punch and Judy drama. They are never tired of the quaint conversation of the marionettes, and the squeaky voice of the old showman never fails in its effects. Donkeys contentedly carry their juvenile burdens around the basin on which boys sail white-sailed ships, and the tiniest tots are fastened in carriages drawn by goats. Blackbirds and thrushes sing